PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,196.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steamer Routes and Dates, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
2-30 P.M. 1907.				
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9550
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
4th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10519	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	CORFU	6510		
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6808
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6510		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5294		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10519		
29th "	ARCADIA	6658		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10519		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6808
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Large Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 1st September, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PASSAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnon	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	12th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Airey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	6th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	6124	16th "

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 185
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 210
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 377
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . Rs. 6 5
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail trains across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 660
Bombay to New York. . . . . Rs. 702
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 950
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1045

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above.
A Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Ministrations, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to reckon within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Agents.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
		Route.—Via.	
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 9th Sept.	11 a. m.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 5th Sept.	9 a. m.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 6th Sept.	7 a. m. (direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "JERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Sept., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Malamera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,300 tons, on or about 14th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd September, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA:

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4496	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Forgetti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4332	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	P. Mocca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5599	A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

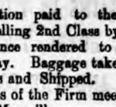
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	20th Sept.
F. FERDINAND	6086	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907.
YTOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	....	4th Sept.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	3rd Sept.	12th Sept.
KAGO-HIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th Sept.	25th Sept.
YEROSHI MARU	...	....	2nd Oct.	10th Oct.
HOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik.	18th Oct.	27th Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	22rd Oct	6th Nov.
MOYORO MARU	...	....	6th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
SULTAN	3884	Ulrich	9th Sept 1907.
†KAISER	2731	Von-Hoidt	19th Sept "
†REICHSTAG	2 85	Ihle	30th Sept "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAM and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.
† Reichstag will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 16TH JULY, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of general value, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Terms Subscription, yearly Rs. 13. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post free 14-13-0 Rs. 8 and Rs. 4 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE

LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,600
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	68 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

THE 6 CYLINDER NAPIER,

LONDON MADE.

continues to beat 4 cylinder cars on both SPEED and EFFICIENCY in open competition.

SOUTH HARTING
Hill Climb, July 10th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
3 Daimlers, 3 Berliets, De Dietrich, 2 Iris, 2 Thornycrofts, Germain, 2 Deasys, Maudslay, etc.;
and the following
6 cylinder cars:
Minerva, 2 Iris, Thames.

SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
2 Mercedes, 5 Daimlers, 2 Siddeleys, 2 Lanchesters, 5 Ariels, 2 Deasys, Martini, 2 Minervas, Thornycroft, etc.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPTON'S TEAS

FRAGRANT REFRESHING

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work, for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA."

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Lee, Hedges & Co.
Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Rovie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Hack & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Cargill, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 117,50,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00.000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } London Managers

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

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GIRL'S NECK IN FEARFUL SHAPE

Eczema Made It a Sickening Spectacle—Worst Case Father Ever Saw—Treated for Weeks by Doctors—Grew Worse and Worse.

PERFECTLY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I have much pleasure in letting you know of the remarkable cure of my daughter of eczema. It was the worst case I had ever seen. To see her neck was a sickening spectacle, as you could see nothing but sores. We tried different kinds of ointments, but to no effect. We also had her under the care of two doctors for several weeks, and they gave us ointments and powders and ordered us to take off her ordinary clothes and keep on her night dresses, but to no avail, for where we applied the doctor's ointment it broke out worse. At last we gave up the medical men and tried a box of Cuticura Ointment, and after using part of same we could see a difference, so we persevered with three more boxes of Cuticura Ointment. She was perfectly cured. Since then we have used Cuticura Soap and she has now a nice clean skin. P. Crowther, 62, Chell St., Longsight, May 29, 1906."

GROWS HAIR

Removes Dandruff and Soothes Itching, Irritated Scalps.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap, and light dressings with Cuticura, the purest and sweetest of emollients, stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy hair parasites, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails. For all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are priceless.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults—one set of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137, Columbus Ave.; Sydney, Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, & Co., Bombay; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; Colombo, Calcutta: Peter Dias and Carson, Ogilvy, Son and Carson, Agents. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Reviews when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The Daily, Rs. 1, and higher for very old issues, if available. The Weekly Budget and Weekly Mail Reviews, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3, and higher for very old issues, if available.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "SCINDIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 2nd September, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB TOURNAMENT, AT NASIK.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at SINGLE FARE will be issued on production of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Royal Western India Golf Club from any Station on the G. I. P. Railway to Nasik to competitors in the Royal Western India Golf Club Tournament to be held at Nasik, from 9th to 14th September, 1907.

These return tickets will be available up to the 30th September, 1907.

For further particulars apply to stations or the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 26th August, 1907.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1907, at 4 P. M. (B. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts of the Company, for the period ending 30th June, 1907.

2. To declare a Dividend.

3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Mirza Mahommed Shirazee and Mr. Byramjee R. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, as Directors appointed by the Board.

4. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.,
Secretaries.

Bombay, 10th August, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th September, 1907, to 18th September, 1907, both days inclusive.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY General MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, immediately after the Second Ordinary General Meeting is over, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th September, 1907, at 4 p. m. (Bombay Time), to alter Article 25 of the Articles of Association of the Company by substituting a fee of Two Annas per share for Rupee one per Share.

The Board of Directors suggest that the fee of Rupee One payable on transfer of Shares under the Articles being heavy, in proportion to the paid up value of the Shares, be reduced to Two Annas per Share.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.,
Secretaries.

BOMBAY, 10TH AUGUST, 1907.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1907.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTEEN LAKHS FOUR PER CENT DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 5 LAKHS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 24th September, 1907, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay, at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1907.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1907, at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1907.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan. They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 24th September, 1907, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 1,50,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By Order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1907.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

A Boon for Young and Old.

EVERY MARRIED MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

WEAK and impotent husbands need no more curse their lots for DR. BISWAS'S PILL is ready to lend them a helping hand. Everything cannot be published by the Order of P. Magistrate, Calcutta. Those who want to know the particulars, please write to the Manager with half-anna stamp. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

INDIAN AND EASTERN.

	Rs.	a.
Mediæval India Under Mohammedan Rule (A. D. 712-1764). By Stanley Lane-Pool, M. A., Litt. D. Illustrated.	2	12
Arabia: The Cradle of Islam. Studies in the Geography, People and Politics of the Peninsula with an account of Islam and Mission Work. By Rev. S. M. Zwemer, F.R.G.S. 2nd edition revised. With introduction by Rev. James S. Dennis, D. D. With numerous illustrations	5	10
The Light of Asia or the Great Renunciation (Mahabdinishkramana) being the Life and Teaching of Gautama, Prince of India and Founder of Buddhism. By Sir Edwin Arnold, M.A., K.C.I.E., C.S.I. With portrait and illustrations	2	10
The Private Life of Warren Hastings, First Governor-General of India. By Sir Charles Lawson. With 3 photogravure portraits and 78 illustrations and facsimiles	7	14
A Draught of the Blue. Translated from the original Manuscript. By F. U. Bain, with frontispiece	2	3
The Early History of India from 600 B.C. to the Mohammadan Conquest. Including the Invasion of Alexander the Great. By Vincent A. Smith. With maps and illustrations ...	12	4

ENGINEERING, etc.

Steam Turbine Engineering. By T. Seevens and H. M. Hobart. With 516 illustrations, 1906.	18	6
Engine-Room Pratice. A Handbook for the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine. Treating of the Management of the Main and Auxiliary Engines on Boardship By John Liversidge, Engineer-Commander, R.N., A.M., I.C.E. Illustrated, 1906.	5	4
Electrical Engineering for Students. With full constructional details, etc., etc. By S. R. Bottone. Illustrated	1	12
Verbal Questions and Answers given at the Board of Trade Examinations for Engineers. Illustrated	2	3

BELLES LETTRES.

A Victoria Anthology. Edited by William Knight, L.L.D. With frontispiece, bound in lambskin, gilt	3	1
The Poems of Sir Walter Scott. Edited by William Knight, L. L. D. With portrait, lambskin, gilt.	3	1
You Never Can Tell: A Comedy in Four Acts, By Bernard Shaw.	1	5
The Art and Pleasures of England. By John Ruskin. Pocket Edition. Limp Crimson Calf, Gilt.	3	
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. A Paraphrase from Several Literal Translations. By Richard Le Gallienne.	4	6
Stories from English History. By Hilda T. Skae. With Coloured Pictures. By Frank Dadd	1	5
Stories from the Crusades. By Janet Harvey Kelman. With coloured pictures. By L. D. Luard.	1	5

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE on SATURDAY, September 7th, at noon.

Entrance fee Rs. 10. For further particulars apply to—

T. C. MANDERS,
Hony. Secretary, CALCUTTA FOOTBALL CLUB,
20, Strand Road, Calcutta.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... 48 Lakhs.
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A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Athi Sahita, Damask pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Canvas, Thans Cloth, Sail, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloth-Tapestry Cloth, Twist Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Semmiez Hose, Socks, Nurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in Trade—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. From 1s. 32d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. The Rate was been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The basis adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of bankers' drafts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*The Times of India.* Price:—Rs. 2.

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MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
22 LONDON ARTISTES 22.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
WILSON BARRETT'S GREAT PLAY,
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
From the Lyric Theatre, London.

THURS., 5th Sept.—The Intervener.
FRID., 6th " —Charley's Aunt.
SATUR., 7th " —Are You a Mason?
MOND., 9th " —East Lynne.
TUES., 10th " —The Professor's Love Story.
WEDN., 11th " —His House in Order.
THURS., 12th " —The Private Secretary.
FRID., 13th " —Sherlock Homes.
SATUR., 14th " —"A Message from Mars."
MOND., 16th " —"All of a Sudden Peggy."
TUES., 17th " —(An extra Night) "Niobe."

Time and prices as usual.
Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

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TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

LAST NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT!!
TUESDAY SEPT. 3RD
THE SCARLET MYSTERIES
IN
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
THE SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1. Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Commence 9-30 P.M.

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

WE beg to inform our kind customers that this is our first sale which is in full swing now. We guarantee that every article is new and the best and the prices are the lowest. You will be astonished by visiting our shop once, seeing the best articles comparing the prices with other shops. We hope if you will visit once, you will be sure. Don't lose this golden chance because the sale will not last for long time.

We are giving the prices of some articles below by which you will be sure enough:—

		Rs.	a.
Thomson's Corsets ...	...per pair	1	0
Do. K. K.	... "	1	10
Do. C. B.	... "	1	10
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Do. Lady Curzon...	... "	2	0
Do. Forget-me-not	... "	2	0
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Undertaken by Pro. GAJJAR'S T. C. LABORATORY,
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Rates for &c. Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Crowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road. Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

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MAIN STREET, POONA.
Annual Subscription Rs. 30,
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Natural Beauty is the perfection of Beauty. The exquisite Icilma Specialities restore the skin to its natural purity and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Fluor Cream is entirely different to all other preparations for it contains neither oil, grease, animal fat, nor harmful salts but owes its wonderful beautifying powers to the well-known Icilma Natural Water.

Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream: it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful series of fruitbases which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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MARTIN'S
ANGLO-INDIAN
ALOE PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Dispensable to Ladies who are a law of Nature. Pills in the hands of the ignorant are of very dangerous use. Pills in the hands of the intelligent are of very great use. Pills in the hands of the ignorant are of very dangerous use. Pills in the hands of the intelligent are of very great use. Pills in the hands of the ignorant are of very dangerous use. Pills in the hands of the intelligent are of very great use.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, on taining a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription to ... Rs. 10. Inside ... by Annas 4 "Bombay Gazette" ... Bylvus Street.

DO YOU SHAVE YOURSELF? If so, throw away all old fashioned Razors and use a "GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR"; thousands now in use, Rs. 16 each complete with 12 blades. Spare blades of 12, Rs. 2-8 per Pkt. V. P. P. BROOM & Co., Dept. B. G., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—English Rubber-tyred "C" Spring PHAETON, by "Grosvenor" First rate condition. Apply ANDERSON and Company's Livery Stables, Byculla.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Port Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Rail Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 6 including Postage.

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By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

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IT IS WRITTEN BY

ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shalamite," "Anna of the "Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Fontefract," &c., &c.

AND IS ENTITLED

SCARLET TOWN.

IT WILL COMMENCE IN OUR COLUMNS TO-DAY.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all at the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the valiant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's step-mother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men she strangest, and in some senses the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the will beset within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ:

SCARLET TOWN.
BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

IT WILL APPEAR IN OUR COLUMNS BEGINNING
TO-DAY.
TUESDAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

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SALE! SALE! SALE!!! 10 to 50 per cent. Reductions. Our Annual Clearance Sale ends on Saturday the 7th September, in order to give another chance to those who were unavoidably disappointed (owing to the rush we had) from securing a bargain in our Boots, Shoes, Leather and Wooden Trunks, Suit Cases, Hat Boxes, Gladstone, Kit, &c., &c., Bags, Collar Boxes, Bed-Straps, Cigar Cases, Harness, Saddlery, and every variety of Leather Goods and Travellers' Requisites.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itaura 3362 tons Captain R F Thomson will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1961 tons, Captain A G Abbott sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE steamer Nidderdale, 2791 tons, Captain J C Alexander arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nerbudda 1961 tons Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and 59 passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3253 tons Captain S Alcroy arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Liverpool with a general cargo 15 horses 5 dogs and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani 2870 tons Captain R H Bullen, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J T Hirst arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh in a Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and Arab Surg Baadon Captain Scharges, 3 officers Lieut. Damels and 148 deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 30th August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Pallanrus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Hardern	R I Marine

In the stream.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	N J F Wilson	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—September 2.

Capri	3781 Belsito	P & R S N Co	
Delhi	4783 Andrews	Shanghai	16-9 P & O Co
Ipswich	613 Wallace	Shah S N Co	
Kola	1903 Cole	M M & Co	
Lalpoora	3134 Hodgson	M M & Co	
Langdale	2515 Gray	Antwerp	W & A G & Co
Lasdaura	3137 Austin	M M & Co	
Masagno	3633 Powell	P & O Co	
Magician	3371 McKee	Dunkirk	Killick Nixon & Co
Nerbudda	1961 Williams	P Gulf	M M & Co
Nur ul	2870 Dulieu	T Morrison & Co	
Nidderdale	2791 Alexander	Wlsad	A Graham & Co
Oriental	3385 Tocquen	P & O Co	
Shahnoor	3783 Foster	Shah S N Co	
Shahjehan	3648 Davison	Shah S N Co	
Shah Najam	3761 Davison	Shah S N Co	
Shirala	3400 Scott	M M & Co	
Xema	446 Mohamed	K'chi	N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—September 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	4-9	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Macpherson	3041	Beer	Chittagong	7-9	F Muir & Co
C&H	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	L'pool	4-9	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Onda	3409	Garland	Calcutta	2-9	M M & Co
F	Stanley Hall	2660	Henderson	N F		K Nixon & Co
H	Nasrieh	917	Primrose	F Gulf	3-9	D & P S N Co
N	Delagoa	2122	Norrsell	M'borough	12-9	W & A G & Co
P	Firoozi	2046	Watson	Jeddah	4-9	B & P S N Co
Q	Kirkfield	2275	Dermody	Dunkirk	5-9	W & A G & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera	N F		B S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mohamd'a	B'nagar	3-9	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmad	K'chi	3-9	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	3253	Afrey	L'pool	16-9 W & A G & Co
2	Barenfels	3469	Bogelage	H'burg	7-9 Glade & Co
3	Commodore	2913	Ross	Hull	5-9 W & A G & Co
4	Langdale	2515	Gray	Hull	2-9 W & A G & Co
5	Islami	1604	Newby	Jedda	7-3 B & P S N Co
6	Sultan	2816	Ulrich	Darban	9-9 A Strandes
7	Yetonofu Maru	3067	Sato	Kobe	4-9 N Y Kaisha
10&11	Oceana	3507	Hayward	Shanghai	4-9 P & O Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London	14-9 P & O Co
16	Bullanda	1407	Sewell	Busreh	9-9 M & Co

H W D

Dumra	762	Hirst	Busreh		5-9 M M & Co

W D D

Binga	943	Rickford	K'chi		6-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Nerbudda	Williams	Zanzibar, July 17
	Scindia	Abrey	Liverpool, Aug 8
	Nurani	Bullen	Calcutta, Aug 7
2	Dumra	Hirst	Busreh, Aug 24
	Nidderdale	Alexander	Zanzibar, &c

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Nowshera	Abbott	Rangoon, &c

The steamer Itaura Thomson for Calcutta obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Barenfels for Hamburg &c
" Delagoa for Middlesbrough &c
" Mogcian for Dunkirk &c
" Dumra for Persian Gulf &c
" Nerbudda for Persian Gulf &c
" Nurani for Calcutta &c
" Niddordale for Antwerp &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 2.

FOR LONDON.

ypt s—49 cases opium, P, and O, Co ; 840 cwt wheat pollard, and 242 cwt bencorn, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

bigh Hall s—15 bales wool, C Nanji,

FOR HULL.

nodore s—4,000 cwts, castorseed, Ralli Bros.
rdale s—10,000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon nd Co ; 16,000 cwt castorseed, and 10,000 cwt ottonseed, Ralli Bros.
o s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon d Co ; 2,000 cwt castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MALMOE.

s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 1,567 cwt ed, and 3013 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Begbie and Co ; 275 bales cotton, 1,500 cwt seed, Volkart Bros.
2,125 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR BOSTON.

53 bales skins, H M Halim.

FOR ANTWERP.

2,002 cwts mowrasced, 2,451 cwts rapeseed, soon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum 500 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee ; cwts mowrasced, Ralli Bros ; 544 cwts d, Worman and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels 603 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 17,001 cwts seed, and 3,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and C 400 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers ; 5,303 rapeseed, 2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Brothe 430 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co ; 220 bales n, Walter Favri and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Begbie and Co.
3,000 cwt seed, E D Sassoon and Co : 400 bales cotton, Gum and Co ; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, G Madhe and Co.
Delagoa s—1 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 6,026 cwt linseed, 10 cwts castorseed, and 35,156 cwt rapeseed, li Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Barenfels s—22 ales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, Vsrt Bros ; 1,940 cwt poppyseed, Worman and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—40 cts opium, David Sassoon and Co 10 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 20 1/2 chests opium Bomonnji and Co ; 7 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 11 1/2 chests opium, Phirozsha B Petit and C 30 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—70 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co ; 15 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 20 chests opium, Tata ons and Co ; 37 chests opium, C Bomonji and C 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co
Yetorofu Maru s—3 bales twist M M Esrahhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru s—35 bales cotton, The Japan cotton Trading Co Ld ; 30 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bale cotton, The Metsui B Kaisha

SIR HENRY MCCALLUM held his first Levee as Governor of Ceylon, at Colombo on the 28th instant. This opportunity of coming into personal contact with the King's representative was taken advantage of by a large number of residents of Colombo and the immediate district. The first arrivals were the Consuls. Having no official *locus standi* in any function of this kind, they were invited to meet the Governor beforehand, says the *Times of Ceylon*.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. | [2ND SEPTEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...4½ per cent. from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal .....3 per cent. „ 25th July.
Bank of Bombay.....3 per cent. „ 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras .....4 per cent. „ 9th July.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 71 lacs up. The Money Market is very easy and Banks are unwilling to take short deposits.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 15/16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 31/32d. for demand Bank bills, but with one or two Banks quoting 1s. 3 31/32 T. T. and 1s. 4d. on demand. There is scarcely any enquiry for Bank remittance either for ready or forward delivery. One or two Banks were still buyers of credits at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight, but, owing to a firmer tendency in London Discount rates, others refused to buy under 1s. 4 1/4d. for credits. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15/16d. to	31/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 31/32d. to	1s. 4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 7/32 to	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15/32d.	
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs	170 1/4	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139	
Hongkong—30 days' sight... ...	163	
Yokohama—30 days' sight	150 1/2	
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	223	

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady to-day at 96 7/8 for cash and 96 11-16 for the settlement. A fairly large business has been passing in the Bazaar and before the close quotations were 1/8 to 3/16 higher than at opening. The large increase of Rs. 71 lacs in the Bank of Bombay cash balance was unexpected and the improvement in the price of Government Paper may be attributed to the extreme ease in the money market. Calcutta rates were advised this morning at 96 7/8 for cash and 96 11-1/6 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 97—
1st Settlement ... ... „ 96 13 } Buyers.

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar silver in London closed ⅛ up at 31¼ for ready and 31½ for two months' delivery. The New York market was closed. The local market has been steady with a small business reported, quotations being as under. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	80	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	5	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	80	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The Market is quiet but steady with little or no change in prices, and only a small business passing in New Crop. The American Markets are closed, and Liverpool is quiet.

Ready cotton is offering freely, but the enquiry is limited, and the off-take at Colaba was very moderate.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	277/78	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	263 1/2	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti ...	238	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Poolgaum ...	231	„
„ „ Khangaum Akola ...	231	„
„ „ Amrsotti ...	221	„
„ „ Muttia ...	208	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ...	201	„
Fine M. G. „ ...	211	„
„ „ Bengals ...	203	„
„ „ „ ...	205	Dec. 07
„ „ „ ...	207	Nov. 07
Fully Good H. G Bengals ...	186	Jany. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales
Total Imports	nil	

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·83 —01	6·77 —01	6·72 —01	6·70 —01	6·69 —01
Feb.-March	**Mar.-Apr.**	**Apr.-May**		**May-June.**
6·69 —01	6·70 —01	6·70 —01	New position 1	6·71

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is firm, with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready... ... Rs. 7 9 6 to Rs. 7 10 0
September ... Rs. 8 0 6

Rapeseed :—

Is also firm as to prices, but there is only a small business doing :—

Brown Cawnpore ... ... Rs. 9 3 0
Yellow Guzerat ... ... „ 10 1 0

Gingellyseed :—

The Market in quiet but steady, and we quote as under :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	51	8 0	Dec.-Jan.
„ „ 75 p. c. ...	„	50	8 0	„
Black Kutni	„	44	8 0	„

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 9 0

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 38 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 20 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 4 0

Tone—Dull.

Wheat :—

The Market is firmer and we quote as under,

White Delhi	Rs. 5	7	0 Sept.
New White Delhi ... „	5	3	0 April-May.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,373 3/4
India	63
Indian Specie Bank	48
Mills :—	
Century	1,885
David	475
Empress	440
Howard and Bullough	560
Maneckji Petit	3,500
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile and Co. ...	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	230
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate.	55
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad Prantej	556
Amritsar-Patti	112
Tapti Valley	483 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	682	bales.
Wheat	5,949	cwts.
Linseed	1,086	„
Rapeseed...	625	„
Gingellyseed	259	„
Poppyseed	89	„
Groundnuts	239	„
Castorseed	3,194	„
Rice	992	„
Myrabollams	Nil	
Ootteonseed	1,139	„
Mowrseed	4,859	„
Gram	768	„
Joowar	79	„
Maize	Nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 29th Aug., 1907, as compared with the statement of 24th Aug. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 24. Rs.	Aug. 30. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	95,00,000	95,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	65,99,818	61,14,284
Public Deposits at Branches ...	44,57,943	55,72,183
Other Deposits ...	8,70,78,368	8,81,22,700
Post Bills ...	18,659	18,659
Sundries ...	18,50,224	18,53,627
Rs.	11,95,54,914	12,12,31,373
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,40,36,617	1,46,31,013
Other authorised Securities ...	19,44,691	19,93,721
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,32,11,350	1,29,46,276
Loans do. do. ...	2,31,93,562	1,81,66,226
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,20,74,096	2,16,28,234
Dead Stock ...	3,26,227	3,26,227
Stamps ...	2,549	2,878
Bullion ...	5,06,701	4,44,203
Balances with other Banks ...	4,91,285	6,36,248
Sundries ...	1,20,350	1,91,498
Cash ...	4,35,23,485	5,07,50,109
	11,95,54,914	12,12,31,373

LAW TOUTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The late Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court did yeomen's service to the public by his efforts in firmly squelching under his thumb the Law Touts who infested the Courts. Cannot our worthy Chief Presidency Magistrate clear out these vermin from the Courts over which he has control ? The unscrupulous men, haunting the precincts of Police Courts in the garb of Lawyer's Clerks, are a nuisance and a danger to the unwary and a fruitful cause of many a case of miscarried justice. I had the misfortune lately of coming across one of this fraternity. For a tipping he undertook to secure the services of a good pleader at a moderate fee. Not for a moment doubting the man's honesty I gave full instructions, in the presence of this so-called clerk, the pleader, whom I took him to be his employer. An hour later, when my pleader appeared in Court to present information, I was taken aback to find the same clerk in Court with the party opposed to me and with my opponent's pleader, coming like the *deus ex machina*, to contest my application. Finding the matter in which I was interested disclosed to the other side, and some of the witnesses made to disappear, I had to abandon the case for the time at great personal loss to me. I have since heard that mine is not a solitary case. As a layman I should feel obliged to any of your numerous readers versed in the legal procedure, whether a person attending a Magistrate's Court, ostensibly as a "Lawyer's Clerk," can work for one or two hours in the morning with one pleador and the remaining part of the day with another. Some of these men I now learn are so illiterate that they can hardly sign their names in English or in the Vernaculars and yet they pose themselves as "Lawyer's Clerk" ! How the ignorant and illiterate poor must suffer through the manoeuverings of these clerks, or sharpers, I leave it to the public to judge.—Yours, &c.,

A SUFFERER.

POLYANDRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your recent articles on the above subject you omit to mention that polyandry prevails to a very large extent in the Himalayas. Early in the sixties Colonel Marshall was specially deputed by the Indian Government to investigate this matter and his report on the subject ought to be accessible. A curious fact that, and one which I think Colonel Marshall dwelt upon, is that among the tribes practising polyandry leprosy is largely existent.

WITNESS.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd Sept. 1907.
Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	....	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	2	2	55 p m	0	5
Suez ...	2	2	10 p m	0	46

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 2nd Sept. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	2nd Sept. 1907.	1	13	0	2
„ Karachee ..	Ditto	0	55	0	3
„ Madras	Ditto	0	44	0	1

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela have again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators' telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at sender's risk. (14-8-07).

Cable Clara Maranhas interrupted. (22-8-07).

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

1. There will be Recruits Drill at the Town Hall this Tuesday evening the 3rd instant from 8 p.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
2. There will be a ride out on Wednesday morning, the 11th instant (the Holiday).
Dress—Khaki without Arms, Hunting Saddles and Bridles.
Full particulars of "Rendezvous" will be notified later.
3. The Corps will furnish an Escort to Sir Sydenham Clarke on the occasion of his landing on Friday 13th October at 8 a m.
Dress—White tunic, blue pantaloons, black knee boots, white helmets.

H. S. SYMONS, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

239 PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th September, at 9-30 p.m., to be followed by a Dance.
Dress—Members attending must be in uniform (e.g.), Mess Dress or Khaki.

* * * *

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

189—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 7th instant :—
To-day Tuesday the 3rd—" M " Coy parade on company parade ground at 8-15 p m
II—" I " Coy parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.
III—" L " Coy parade at 4-45 p m on company parade ground.
IV—Practice for Buglers near Skating Rink at 8-30 p m.
Wednesday the 4th—" H " Coy parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.
Thursday the 5th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
II—" L " Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.
III—" I " Coy Parade at 4-15 p.m. on company parade ground.
IV—" M " Coy. Parade at 3 15 p. m. on company parade ground.
Friday, the 6th—" K " Coy. John Connon School Parade at 3-30 p. m. on company parade ground.
II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p. m. Drive—Mufti.
Saturday the 7th—" H " Coy. Parade at 7-30 a. m. on company parade ground.
Subject for all companies during the week, pages 115 to 139 Training Manuals, appendix 1905.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MCKENZIE—August 30, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of George McKenzie, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAWFORD—August 27, at "Lal Kotie," Ranegunge, the wife of George Crawford, of a son.
LATHAM—August 28, at Nagpur, the wife of Trevor Latham, D. S. P., of a daughter.
MORRISON—August 30, at Monteith Road, Nemore, the wife of M. Morrison, Agent, Chartered Bank of India A. & C, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRODIE—KIDD—August 29, at St. Stephen's Church, Cotacamand, David Brodie, D. P. W., Calicut, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Rev. D. Wilson Kidd, Senior Chaplain.
COATES—CORDIER—August 14, at St. Andrew's Church, Empress Road, Lahore, by the Rev. J. W. Papworth, Lionel Alexander Edward Coates, to Margaret Louise Grace, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Cordier, N.-W. Railway.

DEATHS.

HARRINGTON—August 8, at Brightlands, Mussoorie, of pneumonia, Anselm George Harrington, Survey of India, aged 22 years.
RICH—August 31, at Anand, Kaira District, Ronald, the infant son of H. W. Rich, aged 8 months and 10 days.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
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TELEPHONE NO. 947.

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Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIO SITES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 9-21m., 8-41s. Low water, 1-43m., 3-0s.
Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
The "Scarlet Mysteries," Town Hall.
Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company—" Lady Windermere's Fan."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, September 4.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. All-India United Assurance Company, 7 Green Street, 4-39 p. m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-45 p.m. Hingoli Press Company, Macmillan Building, 3 p. m. Gaiety Theatre Bandmann Comedy Company—"The Sign of the Cross." Celebration of anniversary of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's 83rd Birthday, Madhav Baug, 9-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-0m., 9-29s. Low water, 2-34m., 3-19s.
Thursday, September 5.—Fancy Dress Football Match, Cooperage. Volkart's United Press Company, 7 Marine Street, 3 p. m. Bombay Club, special general meeting, 6-30 p. m. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company.—"The Intervener." Bombay Art Society, annual general meeting, Elphinstone College, 5-45 p.m. A meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 10-31m., 10-9s.; Low water, 3-19m., 4-23s.
Friday, September 6.—Rovers' Football Tournament. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company—"Charley's Aunt." Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 10-58m., 10-46s. Low water, 4-0m., 4-54s.
Saturday, September 7.—Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams *vs.* Elphinstone College and B. I. L. I., respectively. Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company—" Are you a Mason ? Rovers' Football Tournament. Sun rises, 6h. 25m., Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 11-23m., 11-22s. Low water, 4-39m., 5-24s.
Sunday, September 8.—15th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 49m. High water, 11-49m. 11-57s. Low water, 5-16m., 5-53s.
Monday, September 9.—Municipal Corporation, special meeting, 3-39 p.m. Mercantile Press Company, 51 Apollo Street, 2-30 p.m. Tenders to be received for new Municipal Loan of 12½ lakhs, at noon. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company—"East Lynn." Cricket : Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Poona Gymkhana at Poona. Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 0-17s. Low water, 5-51m., 6-22s.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN,—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are not required to attend at the High Court to-day (Tuesday).

THE BHIMNATH FAIR.—The Bhimnath Fair will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Fort Street and Hornby Road.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.—His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar left Bombay yesterday for his Native State, accompanied by his followers ; and Prince Sampat Rao of Baroda and the daughter of the Rani of Indore have arrived in Bombay and are putting up at Malabar Hill. They have twenty-seven followers with them.

ATTACKED BY A PARAMOUR.—Nossebe, a Mahomedan female residing at Agripada, reported to the police that when she was walking along Haines Road yesterday, she was accosted by one Jumman, her paramour, who asked her to return to him. On her refusing to go with him, he struck her with a stick, fracturing her arm in two places. Jumman is being sought for by the police.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ville d' le Ciotat* will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination, at 8-30 a.m. on Monday the 5th instant. Letters &c., for Aden, Berbera, Seychelles, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail, for France close at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th instant.

POLICE NOTICE.—44 keys, two leather purses containing As. 2-6 and As. 8-9, respectively, a brass lota, a bunch of keys (5) on a ring, chain attached, three gents umbrellas, six old chairs, three warm sarees, a gents grey waterproof, a ladies umbrella, two silk sarees embroidered, three bundles gold embroidery, a packet of chunnam, a gents umbrella with name J. M. Vora, a gents umbrella with name Hurgovind Valavandas, two fox terriers, and a packet of fish hooks have been taken charge of by the police and await owners.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following programme of music will be played at the Taj Mahal Hotel, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day from 8-15 to 10-15 p. m.

March	Sons of the Brave ... Bidgood
Overture	Le Chevalier Breton ... Herman
Valse	Phonographen ... Lichter
Intermezzo	Salome ... Lorraine
Selection	The Casino Girl ... Englander
Hebabera	Charms' Bepagne ... Mezzacopo
Valse	Ivanovici
Galop	Bahn Frei ... Strauss

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Mr. Norman L. Critton, a European, was driving his dog cart along Napean Sea Road on Sunday afternoon. He stopped the vehicle and got out to talk to a friend of his, while the syce stood by the horse's head. The animal suddenly took fright, and bolted before the syce had time to secure it. The horse with the dog-cart ran into a brougham near the Gwalia Tank Fire Brigade Station, belonging to Mr. Nursee Bhoja. Through the compact the dog-cart was up-set and smashed and the horse was also severely injured. The brougham was slightly damaged.

DISSENTION FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—Arthur Smith, (20), a European inmate of the Government Workhouse was placed before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Masagon Police Court, on a charge of desertion. Edward Freeman, Warder of the Workhouse said that the accused was admitted into the Workhouse on the 21st ultimo. On the 29th he was missing, and the Police being communicated with, Sub-Inspector Sargon arrested the accused near the Byculla railway station. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, admitting he had jumped over the walls of the workhouse, and escaped. He also admitted one previous conviction for similar offence. His Worship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FORTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Knight presided at a sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

MINOR CHARGES.

The prisoners in five out of the eight cases in the calendar, when questioned by Mr. Jardine, the Clerk of the Crown, pleaded guilty, which had the effect of considerably lightening the work of the Sessions. These five accused were charged with housebreaking and theft as follows :—Shankar Mahadeo, house-breaking and theft at Kamatipura, on the 14th June last, in the house of Matapartab Ramdayal. Mahomed Hussain, house-breaking and theft, in a building in Doctor Street on the 16th July last. Shaik Ahmed Dukhi, theft of property belonging to Solomon Isaac. Adamji Tyabji, a Borah, theft of a blanket and some pots belonging to Narani Sambhal. Ramyen Vithu, attempt to steal a watch and chain belonging to Haji Ahmed Mansur. His lordship reserved sentences in these cases.

BLOOM'S CASE.

When the name of Max J. Bloom, who was described in the calendar as an "American or European," was called out, he was reported absent. The call was repeated ; but with a similar result. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, who appeared with Mr. F. Vicaji Vicaji for the accused, informed Mr. Justice Knight that Bloom, who had been enlarged on bail, had on three occasions left Bombay, with the consent of his surety, for business. When he left on the third occasion about a fortnight ago, he promised to return on the 28th. Nothing was heard of him since, and his surety was placed, in consequence of his absence, in an awkward position. However, this unexpected situation had very little to do with this Court ; the matter was between the accused and the magistrate to whom probably his Lordship would refer it.

Mr. D. Chamier appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Knight sent the matter of the bail-bond to be dealt with by the magistrate.

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Sweaters	Stockings
Socks etc :	etc :

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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BRANCHES :
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INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

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PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1907.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS.

THE Seed Depôts of Oudh receive first attention in the new number of the "Agricultural Journal of India." Mr. W. H. Moreland, Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces, writing of the subject, tells us that many if not most of the cultivators in the Southern districts of Oudh are unable to carry an adequate stock of seed from harvest until the following seed time. There is, he says, no lack of appreciation of the benefits to be derived from choosing seed from the best of the produce, and the practice is followed, so far as possible, in the case of the crops which cost little to seed an acre; but with crops, such as wheat, where the cost of seed is considerable, the people have not the financial resources that would enable them to hold their stock. In practice they hand over their whole crop of wheat to the grain-dealer to be credited to their account and at seed-time they go to him for the loan of the necessary seed. The districts referred to produce, in a favourable year, more wheat than they consume, as the bulk of the inhabitants have to be content with coarser food-grains. The grain-dealer naturally sells the best wheat that comes into his hands and issues the balance for seed, so that a process of determination in the quality of seed is steadily at work, and it is believed that mainly to this fact is due the inferior grain yield of South Oudh. In order to counteract this deterioration the Board of Revenue took steps nine or ten years ago. Some of the larger landholders professed interest in the question and offered subscriptions towards the capital required as well as assistance in distributing the seed to the cultivators in collecting their payments at harvest-time, an advance was obtained from Government to supplement the landholders' subscriptions; and an experimental depôt was established to test the question whether good seed could be profitably distributed as a commercial operation. The landholders soon lost interest in the operation, "or perhaps it would be fairer to say that their interest, never very strong, proved insufficient to cope with the objection of their subordinates to the extra-labour involved in distribution and collection." But the cultivators showed their appreciation of the arrangement by which they could obtain sound seed on fair terms and, as a consequence, Government decided to carry on the distribution, dealing direct with individual cultivators for the time being "in the hope of gradually developing a system from which Government could eventually withdraw." The system has been developed. Co-operative Societies have been formed and their further working has still to be directed, but as a temporary measure the Director of Agriculture has offered to store in the Government depots the stock of the pioneer Societies in return for a charge per maund to cover storage charges and insurance. Should these Societies develop in the way it is hoped, the Department will have nothing further to do with the supply of seed for their members, except to assist them from time to time in adding to their stock, or in taking up a new variety. The assistance will be confined to purchasing for them the best seed available at the cheapest rate, or advising them where and how to purchase. It will not be financial.

The occurrence of locusts in India is another subject fully discussed in the *Journal*. Mr. H. M. Lefroy, the Imperial Entomologist, tells us that India is the home of two locusts, which are periodically destructive to the crops and are familiar to agriculturists in the tracts through which they pass. These two species differ in habits and life-history and are checked by diverse methods. Excellent coloured-plates show the differences between the two at all stages of their development. What Mr. Lefroy calls the Bombay locust is, it seems, to be found like any ordinary grasshopper, singly, or in small numbers, in almost any part of India that is sufficiently moist and well wooded. Until the 1903 outbreak but little was known of the insect. From November to March, it will be remembered, these locusts moved about in great swarms, defoliating the trees. Fortunately an egg-laying locust has many enemies, especially birds, and just as the North-West locust turns the colour of sand, so the Bombay locust assumed the lines that best enabled it to remain unseen on the earth when laying eggs. Had not specimens been reared in cages and kept alive from stage to stage it would have been impossible to tell which of all the hoppers caught were really of this locust. A great variety of insects were caught and sent in as the hoppers [illegible] insect. The senders would have avoided [illegible] confusion if coloured figures of the [illegible] had been available at the time. They [illegible]le now, it is satisfactory to know, and [illegible] may be learnt of the insects in days [illegible] From Ahmedabad, southwards [illegible]arat, Central India, the Central [illegible] Berar both locusts occur and it [illegible]reas particularly that it is all-[illegible]able to distinguish which locust [illegible]warm. There has been, as in [illegible]reat confusion in the past and in 1903, when swarms of the Bombay locust were flying South to the Ghats, swarms of the North-West locust flew over from Kathiawar to Surat, crossing the path of the former and passed on eastwards into India, giving rise to the belief that the locusts were moving East. Although a great deal has been written about these two locusts there are still some points on which entomologists are ignorant. The peculiar migrations of the North-West locust are still shrouded in mystery. "When these locusts penetrate into the moist areas of Lower Bengal and Assam, what do they do? Do they seek a hot dry area in which to lay their eggs? Do they turn back towards North-West India or do they push on in the vain hope of finding sandy deserts? These and other questions remain unanswered to this day and much remains to be learnt."

A third paper of importance in the *Journal* is one on proposed grass-land experiments, by Mr. Mollison, Inspector General of Agriculture in India. He acknowledges that the military dairy farm grass lands in various Indian Cantonments have been greatly improved by the trenching of night soil and city refuse in a systematic and entirely sanitary manner and by the establishment on the improved land of good varieties of indigenous grasses. Indian grasses generally are very poor. Mr. Mollison says that some are very superior and others very inferior. The work of identification and of estimating the feeding value of numerous grasses has not yet been seriously undertaken in India except in Guzarat. It is known, however, that many of the grasses which commonly grow are inferior in value and that leguminous herbage, which has generally high feeding value is extremely sparse. The quality and character of herbage on any class of soil depends greatly on natural conditions, and as result of his experience in the last famine of Guzarat Mr. Mollison came very definitely to the conclusion that the rank grass which grew in districts of ordinarily heavy rainfall was poor in nutritious stuff when cut in the ordinary way when dead ripe. On the other hand he found that the grass obtained from districts of moderate rainfall had very considerable feeding value even when over-ripe. It is probable, says Mr. Mollison, that the natural climatic conditions in the plains of India may preclude the possibility of improving natural pastures, as the soil and climate determine largely the character of natural and cultivated vegetation. In attempting to improve the better descriptions of our grass-land the first steps recommended as desirable are those which tend towards improvement of the character of the soil, if possible, in military cantonments; to introduce by sowing such indigenous grasses as have superior feeding value and are of vigorous habit of growth; to stimulate by sowing seed, and otherwise, the growth and spread of useful indigenous leguminous herbage and to test on improved land the effects of various manures on the quality and outturn of produce. Mr. Mollison urges the conduct of experiments on these lines on Government Cattle-breeding and Dairy farms—on plots larger than those on which experiments are being carried on at Pusa.

BRITISH TRADE IN JULY.

JULY commences the second half of the year and it is not uncommon for trade to make a marked movement in that month. It is regarded as somewhat of a forecast of what is to follow. Therefore it is satisfactory that the overseas trade of July is as progressive as was that of preceding months. On each side of the accounts there are very substantial increases and especially is this so on the export side. The imports for the month, valued at £52,213,304, show an increase of £3,605,505, or 7·1 per cent as against July last year, while the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures alone, valued at £40,452,331, show an increase of almost double the actual amount of the imports increase, and nearly three times the imports percentage increase, or £7,099,369 and 26 per cent respectively. The increase in the re-exports, valued at £7,388,291 for the month, is £1,328,966, or nearly 22 per cent. The total increases for the seven months are respectively :—Imports, £31,428,379; exports, (British and Irish), £32,738,322; re-exports (foreign and colonial), £8,459,340. Dividing each of these amounts by seven it will be seen that, while the increase in the imports for the last month of the series falls below the monthly average for the expired portion of the year, the increase in the two classes of exports greatly exceed the respective monthly averages. Thus, so far as the exports are concerned, the second half of the year promises not only to beat substantially the corresponding period last year, but the extraordinary first half of the current year. Turning to details the increase in imports is almost general and of the increase, £2,183,012 out of £3,605,505 was contributed by raw materials. The increase in cotton was comparatively small owing to a heavy contraction in the American supply which was only partially counterbalanced by increases from Egypt, India, British, Africa and the West India. Wool on the contrary was imported far more freely. Looking at the other side of the balance sheet, of the large increase of upwards of £7,000,000 in the value of exports, produce and manufactures gave nearly £5,500,000 and the chief contributors are textile materials. Cotton products accounted for £1,976,339, woollen goods for £514,885 with smaller items amounting to £2,711,504. Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, other than machinery, cutlery, hardware instruments, and ships, show an increase of £830,315 for the month, the increases in the other groups named being machinery £688,527, ships £90,771, and cutlery £99,289. The chief increase under the head of raw materials represents coal, which shows a gain of £1, 131,078 out of a total gain of £1,196,464 for the whole groups classified as raw materials. There was an increase of upwards of 1,000,000 tons in coal exports during July. In the whole of the classified list of exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, decreases, more or less insignificant, are shown only in indigenous textile materials, hides and undressed skins, electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery, iron ore and scrap iron, and steel. Gold at last has turned the corner and the imports exceeded the exports to the extent of £1,514,006. But although the increase is sufficient to leave a margin over old demands fresh demand, especially in South America, are springing up and the increase will have to be in a greater proportion if it is to be actually maintained when the new demands are met. With such increases in trade a large gold reserve is essential and at present it does not exist.

THE PRESIDENCY SANITARY REPORT.

According to the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay there were more deaths and fewer births among the European population of the Presidency last year than in 1905. The births last year numbered exactly three hundred as compared with [illegible] in 1905, and the deaths 333 as compared with 270 in 1905; so that the birth rate was 15·95 per mille against 17·71 and the death rate 17·71 against 14·36. According to the census of 1901 the astonishing figures are that the European population of the Presidency, exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory, is 18,804 while the Eurasian population is 6,557,—figures which it is very hard to accept. For the next few years, however, the figures must be accepted and all consideration based on them. The lower rate of European births in the Presidency is due to a diminished birth rate in Bombay and Poona, but no reason is assigned. The higher rate of mortality on the other hand is accounted for by greater prevalence of fevers and bowel complaints and not, it is satisfactory to note, by reason of any recognized epidemic disease. Taking the population as a whole there were 625,486 births as compared will 611,178 in 1905, thus exceeding by 14,313 the number registered in the previous year and by 22,618 the decennial mean ending in 1905. During the year, 10,653 or 1·70 per cent. of the total births were registered as still-born against 10,603 or 1·73 per cent. in 1905: Of these, 6,013 were males and 4,640 females against 5,999 and 4,604 respectively in 1905. The percentage of still-born to born alive is as usual highest in in Bombay City and Kanara—10·63 per cent and 5·66 per cent. respectively—compared with 10·91 and 5·76 in 1905. The causes of the high rate in Bombay City are attributed by the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, to "plague, the laborious occupations of females working under very trying circumstances in mills, factories, &c., and to the age at which women become mothers." In Kanara it is said to be due to the enfeeblement of the mothers by persistent malaria. An examination of the still-born rates for each Collectorate shows great variations, ranging from ·12 per cent. in the Ahmednagar Collectorate to 10·63 per cent in Bombay. But, says the report, wherever the rates fall below 2 per cent. of total births it is probably due to incorrect registration. The total recorded number of deaths was 648,019 this being 59,625 more than in 1905, and, as is to be expected, the greater portion of the deaths was amongst the male population. The general death rate reached the proportion of 35·06 per mille and was higher than that of 1905 by 3·22, while it exceeded the birth rate by 1·22 per mille. According to the statistics available the amount spent on sanitary improvements in towns and villages under Local Boards was barely 7 per cent. of the total incomes of these bodies—a result utterly disproportionate to the time and trouble expended on sanitary inspection; and, until greater care is taken by the local bodies in sanitary matters, it is hopeless to look for any material decrease in the death rate.

ROLLING STOCK.

ADDITIONS to rolling-stock over the entire railway system of India during the calendar year 1906 aggregated 230 engines, 791 coaching vehicles and 4,316 goods vehicles. The Administration Report does not show the total figures of rolling-stock for the complete system at the end of 1905, but as nearly as can be ascertained there were 5,815 engines, 20,262 coaching vehicles and 111,370 goods vehicles; from which it appears that the percentage of new stock added was almost identical under the total classes, amounting to a trifle below four per cent. The numbers of old and obsolete vehicles removed from the roads during the year are not available, so that it is not possible to arrive at the precise net effect of the renewals, but as it is probable that vehicles were not removed until their career of usefulness was ended, it may be assumed that the effective strength of rolling-stock was increased by nearly four per cent in 1906. At the close of the year there were under supply 414 engines, 1,797 coaches and 8,733 wagons; practically double the numbers was added during the year subsequent to 31st September 1906, the provision of 65 engines, 144 coaches and 2,888 wagons was authorized, the funds budgeted for rolling-stock during the year 1907-08 being 583 lakhs. These renewals should tend to remove the reproach so persistently hurled at Indian railways of shortage of rolling-stock though they will doubtless fail to satisfy the mercantile community who desire an equipment capable of transporting without delay the produce of bumper seasons from internal centres to the ports for shipment. It is obvious that if stock were provided to meet such extraordinary demands, large numbers of vehicles would lie idle for the greater proportion of their existence,—a condition of affairs which Railway Managers will naturally be slow to encourage.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Peninsular*, with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Anchor Line s.s. *Olympia*, Homeward bound, passed Suez on the 30th of August.

CHAPTERS I and II of our new Serial Story, "Scarlet Town" by Alice and Claude Askew, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's. s.s. *Ville de la Ciotat*, which left Colombo for Bombay on the 31st August, is expected here to-day at 5 p. m.

THE Commission appointed by the Russian Government to investigate matters connected with the Siberian Railway is reported to have discovered embezzlements of over £1,200,000 in the Railway funds.

FIFTEEN Cadets at the Turkish Naval School at Constantinople mutinied by way of protest against their harsh treatment by their Director. An enquiry was instituted, and the Director and several Officers were dismissed.

A RUBBER Show is projected in Java where an Association of agriculturists intends holding it in October in conjunction with a Conference of planters. The Exhibition will be held at Jember, and the Government are supporting the movement.

No wonder there is race scicide in America, said Mr. Graham Brooks, a well-known author and Socialist of Boston, addressing a Social Congress at Chatauqua, because it costs the middle classes in American cities about £5,000 for each child from birth until he reaches economic independence. "That figure," said Mr. Brooks, "I have ascertained by most careful calculation."

PROBABLY no industry in Great Britain has felt the effects of competition more severely during the past few years than that of electrical manufacture. Attempts have been made from time to time to combine the principal British firms, with a view to regulating prices, but these have been fruitless, for the market was open at all times to the attacks of German manufacturers, who bid for contracts at prices with which British manufacturers could not hope to complete. The trading results of British firms during this period have naturally been on the whole disastrous, says a contemporary, and the most optimistic mind must look in vain for improvement in the electrical industry while conditions remain as they are to-day.

WHILE administrative reform has been the subject of so much discussion in India, it is not being neglected in Ceylon. In the *Times of Ceylon* of the 28th instant there appears a lengthy article by a former Member of the Executive Council urging that, without altering the constitution of the Legislative Council, greatly increased power should be given to that body. The writer repudiates the idea of a Legislative Council containing an elective element, but declares that Ceylon suffers from the excessive interference of the Colonial Office on the one hand and the powerlessness of the Legislative Council on the other. He considers that the Governor should seek the advice of the Legislative Council more frequently and that the Colonial Office should be fully informed of the views of the Legislative Council when questions are referred Home. At the same time he does not suggest that the views of the majority of the Legislative Councillors should be invariably binding on the Government, but it should, he thinks, be necessary for the Governor to justify to the Colonial Office his refusal to accept the recommendations of the Council. Sir William Mitchell, C. M. G., criticising this article, agrees that the Colonial Office interferes too much and approves of an enlargement of the Legislative Council, but objects to the proposal to delegate part of the authority of the Executive to the Legislative Council.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

SPORT AND PATRIOTISM.

The Marathon Race.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 16.

SPORTS AND PATRIOTS.

The National Rifle Association is sending a team of riflemen to Canada and Australia and the cracks should be nearing Montreal while this is being written. They will stay some time in Ottawa and still longer in Australia (Brisbane) and their performances will be awaited with interest by all who are fond of rifle shooting. It is not pleasant reading to learn that only £2,000, out of the £3,000 required for expenses, has been subscribed. The shooters went away without beat of drum and only a few lines anent their departure has appeared in the Press. One cannot help but contrast this with the attention given the projected visit of the English cricketers to Australia. The writer sets very great store on sports of all kinds, yet most certainly considers a crack shot of greater value to the Empire than a brilliant cricketer. Naturally the newspaper proprietors must study the taste of their readers, yet at the same time the want of attention paid to rifle shots and shooting, is partly due to the manner the Press in general treats the marksmen. The winner of the King's Prize ought to be made more off than the champion hutsman, bowler, jockey, swimmer, cyclist or runner of the year, and the teams successful in the United Service Match, Elcho Shield, Kolapore Cup, etc., ought to rank before the winners of the County Cricket Championship or English Football Association Cup. It would take time to work the public up to this, yet judicious articles and displays of photographs would soon lead to an improvement. Recogoition by Royalty in the shape of invitations to Windsor or a levee, and a knighthood to the leaders occasionally would also help. Lots of other methods might be adopted and it does seem extraordinary that such valuable assets to the Empire as champion marksmen are so lightly thought of, that their departure for a tour creates no more interest in the Press than the arrival or departure of a second class cyclist, boxer or wrestler. Patriotism and sport ought to go hand in hand and, generally speaking, it is the healthy individual who makes the best patriot, though of course, there are exceptions. Further, the mugwump, anti-patriot and little Englander, is usually the oily, unctious individual who looks on music halls and race courses as evils and who tells the errand boy to water the milk, sand the sugar and then come down to prayers! Sportsmen are all right at heart, but want reminding occasionally and they must not class champion athletes, cricketers etc. before crack shots. The thing to aim at, is to combine the two and it will be a good thing when all our sporting organisations show a disposition to foster rifle shooting.

SWIMMING.

Our pride is likely to be hurt during the next few weeks as we appear to have no chance of preventing visiting swimmers winning the 100 and 220 yards championships. Both Z De Halmay of Hungary and C.M. Daniels of New York are now in England and they will probably fight out the issue in the events named. De Halmay won the Hungarian 100 yards championship in 58secs and is said to be equal to 57secs. Daniels has a record of 57 2/5secs for England and has beaten 57secs in America, so the two ought to put up a great race. The New Yorker is very well and in good condition, as he showed on Tuesday at Glasgow, when he won a 100 yards handicap from scratch in 58 4/5secs. It may be pointed out that in the 100 yards championship at Nottingham last year Daniels won in 58 3/5secs., while in 1905 De Halmay won in 59secs. While Daniels excels at speed work, he can also go a distance and he is quite capable of touching record at the quarter or half mile.

ANOTHER VISITOR.

Another over-seas swimmer is now in Europe. This is Tartakover of Australia who comes with a big reputation. He recently won an International 100 metres race at Joinville-le-Pont, in which he beat Otto Sheff of Austria and Renou of France in 61 2/5 secs., three other rivals being out-distanced. Sheff, it will be remembered, beat Taylor of Chadderton in the 400 metres race at the Olympic Games and is a splendidly built youth. The time of the race is misleading, as the contestants swam over a straight course and with the current, so that no real idea of the winners ability can be gathered from the watch.

ATHLETICS.

Given reasonably fine and warm weather, American athletes can usually run up to their home records when they come to England. Myres, F. Westing, M. Remington, L. H. Cary, A. F. Duffey, W. A. Schick, R. A. Hyman, W. M. Long, A. C. Kraenzlein, P. W. Jarvis, and J. W. Tewksbury are some examples in point, but N. J. Cartmell of Pennsylvania University, as so far failed to do so. His home records pointed to his winning over 100 and 220 yards championships, but he was beaten in both and so far J. W. Morton has shown his superiority, Cartmell did manage to gain winning brackets at Glasgow on Monday, but he was receiving 1½ yards in the 120 and 2 yards in the furlong, his times being 12 3/5 secs. and 22 4/5 secs. The conditions were unfavourable, so that the times are little guide. Morton hardly gained a yard on Cartmell in the 120 yards, but he is certainly the better on English form. Possibly the American will show us something like his home speed, now that he appears to be running better. No doubt a few weeks real hot-weather would bring about an improvement, and more than he would welcome this. Morton retains his form very well and everyone hopes he will not retire at the end of the season as he talks of doing. The writer has long believed that Morton is capable of a very fine performance at 220 yards and on one of America's fast clay tracks, he might do about 21 3/5 secs. Cartmell is probably very disappointed at not having met Morton when he (the visior) was at his best and no doubt he would like to measure strides with the Birmingham man on the other side of the Atlantic. Morton did visit the United States and Canada in 1905 and did very well there, so that if he should go again he will not feel strange. He is a favourite with the American athletic crowd and will receive a hearty welcome, should he make up his mind to have a try to set up some big records, now that he is really fit. It seems useless to expect real record breaking conditions in England, but if Morton had a few weeks on Travers Island (the New York A. C. Summer quarters) and then met Cartmell over a straight 220 yards course, we might hear of a very fast performance.

THE MARATHON RACE.

The writer recently raised a protest against the Marathon Race, at the Olympic Games being decided on the track instead of on the road, and it is pleasing to be able to state that others are also joining in. It will certainly detract from the historic nature of the event if it is not carried out as near the original conditions as possible. Should the Olympic Games Committee show such incompetency as not to hold a proper Marathon Race, then it will be left for some of the more enterprising Athletic Clubs to step in and meet the situation by doing so.

CYCLING.

The Southern Counties Championship Meeting at Herne Hill was considerably marred through the Paddington, Polytechnic and Putney cracks declining to support. This made matters easier for H. D. Buck, who was not pressed to win in the mile, while the fifty miles went to W. G. Priest of the North Surrey Club. Perhaps the best racing at the meeting was the series of three events between S Jenkins of Cardiff and G. Flint of London. The former did 26 4/5 secs. in the quarter mile flying start time trial, as against 27 secs by Flint, and he also won the mile race. Flint, however, stole a march on the Welshman in the one lap (550 yards) race as he suddenly slipped away at the first bend and was never caught.

Though the motor traffic has considerably cut up most of our main roads, our crack road riders manage to set up new records, from time to time. It is a long time since we had so many really first class performers about, and if only half a dozen of the top notchers could be induced to have a go at a classic record on the same day, the event would create no end of interest. The trouble would be in regard to the followers and too many on the road at once might lead to trouble. The most recent record-breaker is W. J. Robins, who now figures as the holder of the Southern Roads twelve hours record for an unpaced ride, his mileage being 203 3/4 miles. The merit of this will be further appreciated when it is pointed out that the previous best was 202 miles by G. A. Olley.

CRICKET.

It commences to look as though the team for Australia will include a big proportion of players, who are new to the conditions "down under." This may turn out good for the game and we all know how the new-comer is anxious to excel. Hobbs would appear to be a very desirable batsman and Hayes of Surrey also has claims. With Hirst declining, John Gunn seems to be the next best all-rounder and, considering the performances of the Notts eleven this season, it will be strange if A. O. Jones is the only representative of the county. Other batsmen who would be useful, are A. G. Lawton, G. N. Foster and Bowley, all these being well up the batting table.

It is understood that the reason some of the famous players invited, have declined, is because the terms are not good enough. It may be explained that all professionals share the same, *viz.*, £300 and an allowance of 30sh. to £2 a week for incidentals, —cab-fares, wines etc.—all else being found. It must be confessed that it hardly seems right to offer a famous cricketer no more than one who has yet to make his reputation as a Test match player. What the amateurs get is not publicly stated, but there are few who could go, unless they were fully reimbursed for what they would lose by leaving their home occupation. It is understood that the Australians, who are considered amateurs, get from £500 to £700 out of a trip to England. The M. C. C. however cannot offer such good terms as the "gates" in Australia are not what they are here. It is unfortunate a few of the top notchers cannot go, but we have so many good players to pick from, that there ought to be no difficulty about getting together a very fine team.

NOTTS BEAT SOUTH AFRICA.

Readers will remember how the writer pointed out the strange omission of the Selection Committee in not playing a single member of the Notts eleven in either the first and second Test matches. This was the more remarkable because Hallam stands as our best bowler of the season, with Wass also near the top. That the Notts eleven has now beaten the South Africans, is forcible argument, and the selectors ought to feel small. The victory of Notts is all the more creditable on account of Hallam being unable to play, and another notable absentee was N. C. Turner. John Gunn failed with the bat, but troubled the visitors greatly when he took up the bowling. Hardstaff and Iremonger were the prominent batsman for the home side. The former's not out innings of 124 is the second century registered against the South Africans and the highest score so far. Nourse and Vogler showed up well for the tourists and if the former stays in England and plays for his native country, as is rumoured he may do, the prospects of Surrey again winning the championship will certainly be increased.

WHAT P. W. SHERWELL THINKS.

After the victory of Notts, the South African skipper was interviewed when he expressed the opinion that Hardstaff had played their bowling more skilfully than any other batsman during the tour, and that he considered the Notts man one of the best handlers of the willow yet seen in England. This is high praise indeed and Sherwell also spoke well of the all-round ability of the Nottinghamshire side. It should also be remembered that the eleven is a genuine county one and not made up of several importations.

THE TURF.

We are quite used to the over-seas buyer at the sales of our blood-stock and that they often pick up the plums, is nothing new. Ormonde, St. Blaise, Galtee More Ard Patrick, Diamond Jubilee, Petermaritzburg and Flying Fox are some of the cracks which have left England's shores for other climes, in the past, though the first named afterwards returned. Now we have a new departure in regard to the sale of our blood stock and if this proves successful, it will no doubt be followed up. It consists of sending a consignment of mares to a foreign market, Buenos Aiyres having been selected as the most suitable. The matrons are by such well known stallions as Merman, Wildfowler, Goldfinch Melton and Love Wisely and as the Argentine breeders are splendid judges of horse flesh, the new arrivals will no doubt fetch full value.

A NEW RULE.

Owing to difficulties arising through objections being lodged on technicalities some considerable time after a race, the Jockey Club amended Rule V; making it necessary for objections to be lodged within fifteen minutes after a race. This came about through the appearance of the well known book-maker Joe Thompson, and needless to-say it is for the benefit of all racegoers. Unfortunately some book-makers seized on it as a pretence for withholding payment of bets for fifteen minutes and the end led to a meeting of the best known layers of the odds to consider the situation. The outcome of this is that it was agreed to pay out directly the "All Right" was given as heretofore, running the risk of having to pay twice, in the event of a subsequent disqualification. The bookmaker is often assailed as a take all individual and this incident should go to show that the best of the fraternity are ready and anxious to study the convenience of their clients.

RACING.

Mr. Joel's new French purchase Procope ran well in the Prix de Longchamps on Sunday and turn out even a better bargain than Elder, also chased from the Duc de Gramont. Procope did win the event under notice, but ran a good race finished second to Punta Gorda, while Quarid Chester Cup winner, was third. The winner, a year old, earned 9st 7lbs, while the two four olds were each handicapped at 9st 11lbs.

AT HOME.

An incident on the last day of the Lewis [illegible] was the victory of Great Scot in the Sou[illegible] Club Welter Plate. The old horse won [illegible] event last year, the only victories Mr. [illegible]'s famous racer has gained in England. [illegible] here has been nothing in comparison to the [illegible] the son of Lochiel showed in Australia and [illegible] and he has certainly been kept in training long. Probably he will commence stud duties next season in Ireland. Considering his breeding, would have been more fitting to send the horse the Cobham Stud, where he might have occupied the box which once sheltered Blair Athol, among ancestor of Great Scot.

KEMPTON PARK.

The Kempton Park fixture was [illegible]worthy for the first defeat of Sir Archibald and victory of Wool Winder. The first came [illegible] in the International Two-Years-Old Plate, Houldsworth's Adventure beating Mr. Bassett's ch in easy fashion by four lengths. Sir Archibald by no means disgraced, as he was conceding 24lbs. and Lyne eased his mount when he found defeat was certain. Wool Winder's breeding allowed compounds better terms in the City of London Cup than Mr. Joel's Foal Plate and Mr. Joel's crack three-year-old got no nearer than a length and a half of Wool Winder. That the latter has come on a [illegible] running second in the Derby, is certain and is not surprising that the colt now figures at [illegible] money for the St. Leger. Colonel Baird's colt will probably beat his English rivals, but the writer fancies Roi Herode with a run.

COMMANDER F. CLIFTON BROWN has been appointed to the cruiser *Hyacinth*, flagship of the East Indies Squadron. He joined the service in 1888, was promoted Sub-Lieutenant in 93, Lieutenant in the following year, and reached his present rank in December, 1903. He was lately Commander of the armoured cruiser *Carnarvon* in the Home Fleet. He bears the reputation of being a very smart Officer, and his examination for promotion in professional subjects were passed with honours.

BY an agreement with the Siamese Government, the Chinese Government are going to appoint a Chinese Minister to Bangkok, and some Consuls at important cities in that country for the protection of Chinese interests, which are greater than those of other Powers. There are about 6,000,000 Chinese in Siam, who are employed in various capacities, while the financial power is chiefly in their hands. These Chinese emigrants marry Siamese girls, and do everything like the natives, except that they are not called upon to perform military duties.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

ASSASSINATION OF THE PREMIER.

Murderers Escape.

LAWLESSNESS INCREASING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, telegraphing from Teheran, states that five shots were fired at the Premier, who died on the spot.

A soldier and a Cossack were also killed, and a Deputy wounded.

One of the assailants committed suicide, another was arrested and the rest escaped.

The British and Russian Ministers have sent the Shah their condolences.

Lawlessness is increasing in the country districts of Persia.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, says that the Premier's assassin was a money-changer named Abbassli from Baku. Letters found on his body and on his accomplice show that they had acted on orders of the Revolutionary Committee at Baku.

MANY MOTOR DISASTERS.

Accidents on Land and Sea.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Marquis Allavincins and a lawyer named Malvano were motoring at Magenta, when they dashed into a drawn barrier on the railway and collided with an approaching goods train.

The petrol exploded and both motorists were killed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

A series of accidents occurred in the Motor Race for the Florio Cup at Brescia, and Baron de Martino was killed.

THE LATE TSAR.

Memorial Church Dedicated.

SON'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Tsar paid a surprise visit to St. Petersburg to-day and attended the dedication of a church erected on the site of the assassination of Alexander II.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

A Festive Trip.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

It is stated at Malta that the Mediterranean Fleet will proceed to Alexandria in October and participate in the festivities on the occasion of the opening of the Docks.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN SCOTLAND.

Twenty Injured.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Twenty passengers have been injured in a railway collision at Bo'ness.

MOROCCO.

Panic at Tangier.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

A panic has occurred at Tangier.

A special steamer to-day will convey many families to Algeciras.

Many Europeans are sending their families in the next week.

GERMANY AND ABYSSINIA.

Mission to the Kaiser.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2

An Abyssinian Mission under Machacha has arrived in Berlin. The Kaiser will receive the members this afternoon.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S SON.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

Colonel FitzGeorge, the Duke of Cambridge's eldest son has died at Lucerne.

[Colonel Sir Augustus Charles Frederick FitzGeorge K.C.V.O., C.B., son of H. R. H. the late Duke of Cambridge and Mrs. FitzGeorge, was born in June 1847. He was educated in private schools, Brussels and Sandhurst and joined the 1st Rifle Brigade in Canada in 1865. He was A. D. C. to Lord Napier of Magdala in India, 1870-75; A. D. C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour 1875-76. He was transferred to the 11th Hussars in 1878; was Extra A. D. C. to Sir A. Alison at Aldershot, 1884-86, and was Private Secretary and Equerry to his father H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, 1886-95.]

DEATH OF MR. DAVID MACIVER.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The death is announced of Mr. David MacIver M. P.

Mr. David MacIver was a member of the firm of D. MacIver and Co. of Lime St. Liverpool. He sat as Conservative member for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool, being re-elected at the General Election last year after representing the constituency since 1892. He also sat from 1874 to 1884 as Member for Birkenhead. As a partner in Messrs. D. MacIver & Co., he was intimately connected with Bombay's commercial interests through relations engaged in commerce here. His father was one of the founders of the Cunard Company. Besides his interest in shipping Mr. MacIver was also a prominent director of British Railways, notably of the Great Western Railway.]

It is understood that the three quarters of a crore of rupees recently made available for expenditure upon open railways has now been allotted in order of urgency to the different lines the East Indian receiving twenty lakhs and the great Indian Peninsular some fourteen lakhs which will enable progress to be made with the more pressing improvements required.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

First Signature.

GRATIFYING RECEPTION.

EFFECT ON PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The papers welcome the Anglo-Russian Agreement as further securing the peace of the world, though in no way implying an *entente cordiale* like that between England and France.

The correspondent of the *Standard* wires from St. Petersburg that the former spheres of activity in Persia are abolished, Russia making concessions by which Northern Persia will be opened to British commercial enterprises, while Britain makes similar concessions in Southern Persia.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

The *Times* in a leading article says that the Agreement has been received with satisfaction by all reasonable Englishmen and that it assures that British rights in Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet will be fully safeguarded and solemnly recognised by Russia.

The *Standard* says that satisfactory as the Agreement may be preparations for the defence of India must in no wise be relaxed.

The *Morning Post* reserves its judgment until the Agreement is published, but admits that at present there is necessary opposition between Britain and Russia.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that though the scope of the Agreement is yet unknown it is a triumph that the treaty has been concluded at all.

The *Daily News* and *Chronicle* strongly animadvert on the fact that the signature of the Agreement was delayed until three days after Parliament had risen, thus burking criticism.

The *Daily Mail* says that the settlement should secure the peace of two continents.

The Russian Press is generally favourable, but not enthusiastic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

A special London telegram to the "Englishman," dated September 1, states that, as anticipated on the 27th of July, the Anglo-Russian negotiations have been successfully settled. The text of the Agreement is unavailable, but it is understood that its bases are the virtual acceptance of Russia's contentions in the Balkans and in the Black Sea and the commercial opening of Persia, while Britain receives assurances whereby her position on the frontier of Afghanistan is consolidated.

EMPRESS-DOWAGER OF CHINA.

Safeguarding the Manchus' Throne.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 2.

A telegram from Peking states that on the arrival of Yuanshikai, the Empress assembled her most influential advisers to discuss the condition of the Empire, and the Government, fearing that the Chinese could overthrow the Manchus throne, have prepared measures with racial distinctions.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The latest St. Leger Betting is :—

5 to 4 on Wool-winder,

8 to 1 against Roi Herode.

[The betting on the St. Leger is 5 to 4 on Wool Winder and 8 to 1 against Roi Herode and not as stated in our issue of yesterday.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 1.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. *Peninsular*, with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s.s. *Britannia* left for Colombo and Australia also at 5 p.m. to-day.

MARCKS AND CO. DEFALCATION CASE.

Accused Committed to the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The hearing of the charges against H. J. Illesley, late Manager, Poona Branch of Messrs. Marcks and Co., who stands charged at the instance of the firm with misappropriation of sums of money, was proceeded with to-day before Major C. W. Field, Cantonment Magistrate. The accused was defended by Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Bomanjee Master, Pleader.

Mr. Ben Defresce, Manager, Poona Branch, being examined stated that the accused was the late Manager of the Poona Branch. Witness examined the Firm's account and discovered defalcations in three accounts. These were: Poona Assault at Arms, the Western India Assault at Arms, and Poona Boxing Tournament. These three items in the accounts appeared in the firm's books as unpaid and on a reference being made to the Honorary Secretary of the three shows in connection with these accounts Capt. Umfreville, the Honorary Secretary, was interviewed by witness who produced receipts passed by accused for accounts as due to the firm. The cheque passed by the Honorary Secretary for Rs. 1,415 was endorsed by accused.

Examined by the Court, witness stated that accused had been some fifteen years in the firm's service of which period he was ten years Manager and Superintendent.

Major Umfreville of the Central Gymnasium, extmined, said he was Honorary Secretary for the three shows aforementioned. Certain articles were purchased from the firm of Messrs. Marcks and Co., for which payment was settled on three bills by cheque on the Bombay Bank, Poona Branch, which was given by witness for which, he (witness) obtained a receipt on 10th August. Witness received a letter from the Head Branch of the Firm demanding payment of the outstanding accounts to which a reply was sent that all accounts had been settled up to date. Another account was sent to witness to which a second reply was sent requesting an explanation. After two or three days one of the Managers of the Firm's Bombay Branch, called on witness at the Gymnasium and asked to be permitted to see the receipt in connection with the money paid. This was done. Witness then handed over the receipts to Inspector Moore

The accused when asked by the Court if he wished to make any statement with regard to the evidence recorded against him stated that he had received the money when he was in great financial difficulties. He had to support an aged mother at home and his salary was not sufficient to uphold the position he had maintained in Poona.

Accused was then formally committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Session.

We regret to hear from Home that Mr. C. W. Hodson who recently retired from the post of Secretary to Government of India, P. W. D., is very seriously ill.

THE BENGALI NATIVE PRESS.

Bombastic Writing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The following extracts from the Calcutta vernacular papers appears in this morning's *Englishman*.

The *Bangabasi* writes:—"The people of East Bengal may be sent to jail, transported, and hanged, drawn, and quartered, but they cannot be got to abandon the cause which they have made their own. Depend upon it, the patriotism of these men has a perennial spring. They are, so to speak, seeds of blood which are above destruction, and even multiply on an attempt at their destruction. A hundred men will rise where a single person is imprisoned."

Saturday's *Sandhya* has the following:—"Indeed, we knew that they would seize *Sandhya*. We were also told so by level-headed men. But it cannot be called a soft task to take *Sandhya* captive. It is equally easy for a snake to catch a mole. If it swallows its victim, it will be infested with poison and die. Again, if it throws it up, the snake will also die by getting blind. They think they can suppress the *Sandhya* (evening)! But they are not aware that in the evening, darkened into nightfall, we shall consider things with the *Feringhi*. If in the dark of nightfall the mischievous god Bigneambhar should possess them, they would have to exclaim—'Save us, save us.'"

DARING BENGALEE. OUTRAGE.

Alleged Criminal Trespass and Assault.

EURASIAN HOUSE FORCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Grave assaults on isolated Europeans and Eurasians appear to continue unchecked in Calcutta. This week an assault was committed in Diamond Harbour Road—the scene of a previous mobbing case—almost under the very nose of the police.

Nearly opposite the Kidderpore Church, three Eurasian boys, between 8 and 15 years of age, were standing outside the gate of their house, when two Babus walking down the road bumped into one of the boys. These foolishly turned on the men and mishandled them. The Babus went away that night, but returned in a mob with *lathials*, broke into the house where there were several young girls, dragged out the offending boys and their father—an elderly man, and beat them. Not content, the attack was renewed on the night following.

A policeman has now been placed on duty at the corner of the road and a suit has been filed.

THE COCANADA RIOT CASES

Appeal to Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Cocanada Manager of the National Warehouse petitioned for bail, pending his appeal to the Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry against his sentence in the riot case, which has been rejected; but his appeal and that of the other rioters who have also been sentenced will be heard by the Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry on the 3rd of September.

K. Sambasiva Row is representing the Manager of the National Warehouse while the others are being defended by G. Lakshmanna who defended the accused in Mr. Atkinson's case.

SECOND BATCH DISPOSED OF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 2.

In the second batch of the Cocanada riot cases Mr. Macfarland, Head Assistant Magistrate, delivered Judgment to-day acquitting three of the accused. He sentenced the remaining four accused each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 40 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment and bound them over to keep the peace for three years.

JAMALPUR SHOOTING CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

A mixed Special Jury of Europeans and Indians have unanimously acquitted young Prokash Chunder Dutt, who was tried at the Mymensingh Criminal Sessions of shooting at and wounding a Mahomedan named Gendu, at Jamalpur, during the rioting there in May last.

Mr. Pugh, the Prosecuting Counsel, is reported to have said that no other verdict was possible on the evidence.

"JUGANTAR" PROSECUTIONS.

Printer Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Mr. Kingsford delivered Judgment this morning at the Calcutta Police Court in the case in which Abinash Chundra Kumar Bhattacharji, Manager, and Basanta Kumar Bhattacharji, Printer and Publisher, was charged with attempting to spread disaffection by publishing articles entitled "Mithya Bhay" and "Bedeshi Raja" in the issues of the "Jugantar" of July 30th and August 5th and 12th under Section 123 A, I. P. Code. The Magistrate acquitted the first accused and convicted accused No. 2 sentencing him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer 6 months' additional rigorous imprisonment.

MANAGER OF "INDIA."

Arrested in Nepal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 2.

Amba Pershad Manager of "India," who was recently arrested in Nepal after having absconded on the institution of proceedings against that paper is to be prosecuted in the Court of Mr. S. S. Harris additional District Magistrate Lahore.

SHOOTING A COMRADE.

Quarrel over Cigarrettes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 2.

On Saturday afternoon, Gunner Jenkings of the 76th Battery, R. F. A, had a quarrel with Bombardier Wildgoose over some cigarettes and the former shot at the Bombardier, as he was lying on his cot, with a Martini carbine loaded with a charge of buckshot, but Wildgoose was not injured, the shots going over his head into the wall.

Jenkins was immediately arrested and is now under observation as he is believed to be mad.

The N. Y. K. steamer *Yokoshi Maru* left Moji for Hongkong on the 2nd. instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS. SEPTEMBER 2.—Russell, Lieut.-Col., R.A.M.C., from leave, from England.

Pearse, Lieut.-Col., Shropshire Infty. from leave, from England.

Churchill, Capt., 19th Punjab, on deputation, from Jullunder.

Johnston, Major, 28th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Prince, Lieut., S. and M., 28th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Harris, Lieut., S. and M., 28th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Couran, Lieut., S. and M., 28th Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Bowle, Capt., R.A.M.C., on duty, from Poona.

Hogg, Capt., Deoli Regt. from leave, from England.

Janes, Capt., 98th Infty. on M. C., from Aurangabad.

DEPARTURES, SEPTEMBER 2.—Morgan, Lt., 99th Infty. off leave to Bolarum.

Murrey, Lt., R. F. A., on exchange to Nasirabad.

Prince, Lt., R. E., from leave to Bangalore.

Harris, Lt., R. E., from leave to Bangalore.

Cowran, Lt., R. E., from leave to Bangalore.

Meyer, Capt., R. E., on leave to England.

Johnston Major, I.S.M. S. off leave to Saugor.

Cheyne Capt., 1st Lancers, from leave to Jhansi.

Bowle, Capt. R. A. M. C, off duty to Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER, 2.

Major Williamson No 5 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery is appointed to the command of No 32 Mountain Battery one of the two new Mountain Batteries under formation.

Colonel H F. M. Wilson, British Service, is appointed an Assistant Adjutant General and is posted to the Poona Division.

Colonel Wilson embarks for India on 20th September.

Lieut. Hackett, 28th Battery, Royal Field Artillery is appointed to the Indian Army and is posted to the 32nd Lancers.

Major F. A. Hoghton, 2nd-in-command, 74th Punjabis, is transferred in the same capacity to the 102nd Grenadiers.

Capt. H. M. Turton, 55th Rifles, is transferred to the 123rd Rifles.

Lieutenant McLeod, Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Ralph, Northamptonshire Regiment, are appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 31st. Punjabis and 7th Rajputs respectively.

The following officers have been selected for the Gunnery Staff course next October:—Capt Crawford, 68th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; Capt Leggett, 76th Company Royal Garrison Artillery, Capt Morrice, 8th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; Lieut Sandford, 7th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery; Captain Montresor 7th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Riding Master Taylor, Royal Field Artillery embarks for duty in India on 20th September.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain Maclaughlin, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Captain Leighton, 1st Dragoons, has been selected for the adjutancy of the Shropshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Lieut J. E. Gibbs, 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.

As an incentive to the Officers of the Indian Army to increase their professional knowledge, while on leave in England, sanction has been accorded to twenty-four Officers being attached to units of their own branch of the service stationed either at Aldershot, Salisbury or the Curragh for a period of one month each during the four months of the drill season, the concession being restricted for the present to Captains and Lieutenants. Officers so attached will receive their Indian pay of rank plus the staff pay of their permanent appointments in lieu of the furlough pay to which they would be entitled in ordinary circumstances. The period of one month during which an officer is so attached will be included in his leave and is not in addition thereto.

With effect from 1st January 1907 officers of the Indian Army on leave in Japan to study the language will receive pay of rank in full instead of half staff pay of their permanent appointments.

The two new batteries of Native Mountain Artillery, which are now under formation will be located at Dehra Dun where accommodation is being provided.

It has recently been decided by the Government of India that with effect from 1st May, 1907 soldiers serving in India and in receipt of service pay shall be subject to following conditions:—

(*a*) Period of imprisonment, detention or absence will not be deducted when calculating qualifying period.

(*b*) If on 30th April 1908 a soldier in receipt of class service pay is not in possession of at least a 3rd Class certificate of education he will except in exceptionally deserving cases, revert to Class II service pay from 1st May, 1908.

(*c*) the following further qualifications for Class I are laid down.

Cavalry and Infantry—1st Class shot or marksman.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Qualified layer or position finder.

Siege Companies—Qualified layer 2 observer or telephonist.

Other branches of Artillery.—Qualified rangetaker, layer or 1st class driver.

Soldiers who were in receipt of Class I service pay on 30th April 1907, who are not qualified as above will be required to qualify on the next annual Classification and practices in artillery.

Specialist pay (para 564 eighth and thirteenth A.R.I. Volume 1) is to be discontinued on a given date, except for Assistant Instructors in range finding, the two gunner workmen at Aden and machinery gunners, if appointed before 16th January, 1903.

(*d*) Soldiers suffering from preventable disease will forfeit service pay (class 1 or 2), but they will be eligible to readmission on physical efficiency being re-gained.

(*e*) No reduction of service pay is to be made on account of misconduct. Forfeitures under para. 487 A. R. I. Vol I will be restored with effect from 1st May, 1907.

Mr. Captains Gough and Tucker from leave next month are posted to the Baluchistan and Political Service.

We understand that important changes in the arrangement of the Gurkha Battalions in India have now been sanctioned. The 7th Gurkhas are renumbered to become the 2nd Battalion of the 8th Gurkhas, while the present 2nd Battalion of the 10th Gurkhas are re-numbered as the seventh and divided up so as to form nuclei of two battalions which are to be known as the first and second Battalions of 7th Gurkhas. The first battalion of the 10th Gurkhas will remain unlinked until next year when a second battalion will be added, thus completing the scheme which provides for each Gurkha regiment in India to consist of two battalions.

DEATH OF COLONEL DYSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The *Empire* this evening states:—We announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel H.J. Dyson, I.M.S., formerly Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, and Professor of Hygiene in the Calcutta Medical College. The Colonel died at 2 o'clock this morning at the General Hospital.

Colonel Dyson who was married about eighteen months ago had been ill for nearly a year. The funeral took place this afternoon and was largely attended.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL STATUE.

Unveiling Ceremony at Etah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Victoria Memorial statue at Etah was unveiled recently in the presence of Mr. Cole, Commissioner, Agra Division, when all the Raisis in the district and leading citizens were present in Victoria Park where the statue stands.

Bandeh Ali Khan, Secretary to the memorial Fund to which a donation of Rs. 16,000 was made by Raja Balwant Singh, the Rais of Arvalgarh and the rest was made up by public subscription of small Rs. 31,000, made a very patriotic speech and Mr. Cole then unveiled the statue, the ceremony being followed by bomb firing.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST, 31.

Since my last letter the weather has been treating us better and there has been quite a pleasant break, though punctuated with heavy showers.

But regardless of the weather Simla will get more and more wildly gay from week to week, until, a short time hence, the days will become so crowded with events, as to hardly leave one time to snatch a hasty meal, except when dinning out and even then, seeing that dinner is usually only a prelude to some other entertainment, one has no time to collect one's impressions, until next morning when indigestion recalls wasted opportunities and creates a craving for less rapid absorption of—at any rate one's meals.

The chief happening, since I wrote last, has been the revival of "Lord and Lady Algy" by the Simla A. D. C. last Friday night.

It is a pleasure to record another success, though it must be with a good many qualifications. For instance, it is impossible to say that the play went without a hitch, there were several hitches in all three acts, chiefly owing, it is true, to lapses of memory on the part of the actors, but still none the less perceptible. Also two or three of the entrances were made either a trifle too soon or a trifle too late. Indeed the success of the play must be attributed in a large measure to the staging, dresses and the absurdities in the piece itself. In fact the trail of the amateur was over it all, and was not so successfully hidden as usual.

As the story of the play must be familiar to most of my readers, I will not go over it again here, but proceed to discuss the players.

The acting, taking it all round, was fairly good, Colonel and Mrs. Shaw as Lord and Lady Algy, were both well above the average of ordinary amateurs, though perhaps in this case not quite equal to their parts. However, let us proceed to a more detailed criticism and take each character in turn.

Lady Algy, Mrs. Shaw played well and with a sure touch, was prettily gowned and looked charming.

Mrs. Tudway found an exponent in Mrs. Anderson, who became her frocks delightfully. Her agonies of mind and figure, over her dress in the second act, gave us quite sympathetic feelings of constriction in the region of our own waists.

Mrs. Vokins taken at a very short notice by Miss Williams, was a most successful little performance and the make up was good.

Colonel Shaw who played Lord Algy, though a fair amateur actor, was hardly able to cope with such a part. There was little light and shade in his playing, his voice was monotonous, and at no time during the piece did either he or Lady Elgy enlist the sympathy of the audience. His drunken scene in Act II was much over emphasized. In reality any half dozen fairly good amateurs would have played the part in much the same way and in all probability equally well.

The Marquis of Quarmby Captain Barry Drew, was one of the best of the company, and though at times he struck one as too youthful in his ways, still his acting stood out from the rest.

The Duke of Dronseborough, Mr. A.G. Harrison, was quite good, if at times a thought too slow.

Major Ridgway, as Brabazon Tudway, looked as if he had been born to boil bones and gave us a very humourous picture of a bad-tempered, jealous, vulgar man. He was best in Act I where he had to be more restrained.

Major Beechers as the Hon'ble Crossby Jethro, hardly deserves serious notice. Where audible his performance was quite colourless.

Captain Standinge, played by Mr. Ashcroft, was an even piece of acting and very natural.

Swepson, Lord Algy's valet, was taken by Major Chaldecott, an excellent character study that was much relished by the audience.

Mawley Jennett, Mr. Clifford, was good in the first acts but fell off in Act II and III.

The rest of the company had mostly only one line parts, but they did all that was necessary by looking well in various pretty dresses.

The scenery was fully up to the higher staudard set in the last play and contributed appreciably to the success of the piece. The stage management was good and would probably have been much better had the Stage Manager had a freer hand and not been hampered, as rumour says was the case, by lack of support on the part of some of the company. On the whole, the A. D. C. should be grateful to these provincial stars who have filled, at any rate amusingly, an awkward gap in their list of productions, even if on closer inspection their brilliance has not proved quite so dazzling as one was led to expect.

Mrs. Sclater's dance was, as I prophesied, a great success, and every one regrets the early departure of this popular hostess for Kashmir.

The Fine Arts Exhibition has closed its doors, and a depressing number of the pictures seem to be returning whence they came.

The Simla Improvements Committee has now been sitting quite a time, and every one is dying for them to come to some conclusions, but they are much too wise to deliver themselves prematurely to public criticism. I myself have several valuable suggestions to make, but have not space for them this week.

The Chalet is more or less regaining its old prestige; and supper parties, of the gayer kind, occur with constant regularity. There is a rumour that the guests on one occasion decked themselves with large white Lilies, emblems of the simple life, and asked one another naive questions of the most intimate nature.

Last night the "Black Hearts" gave one of their festive dances in the Club Tennis Courts and as usual it was a great success, the decorations being prettier than ever. The ball-room was all white, with long festoons of crimson roses, the lights veiled in Japanese lanterns, and a good effect was obtained in the entrance corridor with pale green drapery divided off at intervals with masses of greenery studded with big paper roses of different colours. A large party from Viceregal Lodge enjoyed themselves immensely, and at the same time pleasured their hosts and the other guests by their presence.

SIR G. ARBUTHNOT'S TRIAL.

Monday's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 2.

In Sir George Arbuthnot's trial, on the Court re-assembling this morning, Mr. Powell said that after discussing the matter with his colleague he had come to the conclusion that he could admit that a sum of about six lakhs was expended by Arbuthnot and Co. on Industrials between October 1905 and January 1906, but that at that time Arbuthnot and Co. had about five lakhs of Industrials' money in their hands and that that is the disputed five lakhs.

Mr. Norton then continued the cross-examination of Mr. Ross.

Mr. Norton stated that he intended to prove that Arbuthnot and Co. had handed over to the Industrials a lakh and a half or so more rupees than the extended credit obtained from Arbuthnot, Latham and Co. by the deposit of ten lakhs Debentures which extended the credit which he maintained amounted to £33,500 or roughly five lakhs.

Mr. Ross, subsequently admitted in cross-examination that the figures in the books of the Industrials has gained advantage at the expense of Arbuthnot and Co. by the end of January 1906 amounting to over a lakh of rupees.

BENGALIS' FEDERATION HALL.

First Building Site Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The *Empire* says that the site chosen by the Bengalis for the Federation Hall in the early days of Partition has just been discovered to be a practically impossible place for building. On the ground is a small Moslem Mosque or shrine in such a position that it will have to be removed and of course the Moslems will not hear of that. Another site has therefore been selected.

Instructions have been issued for the improvement of wheat forecasts by Local Governments and by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence.

THE INCREASE IN PASSAGE RATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will observe that in my original letter I said primarily that all the things I alleged against the P. and O. existed now, "or had existed," within the passed ten years. My reason for this was, that some years ago I knew a good deal of the inner workings of the "Ring" but that of late, I had not taken any particular interest in the matter and consequently did not know what other little moves—for the benefit of public—had been made.

"There is no 'Ring' or 'Trust' in existence whatsoever." Have you forgotten, so soon, the damning facts brought out a few years ago by the "Passenger Defence League"? If you will look back on your own file, about the year 1896, or thereabout, you will find more than one leading article containing scathing criticisms of P. and O. methods and the equally, (at that time) non-existing "Ring." If there be no agreement, it is not a very curious coincidence that all lines should now, simultaneously, put up their rates 10 per cent? Possibly, there is no "Ring," or "Trust," and never was—but merely a "Combine," or a "Mutual Agreement," or some other specious euphemism, which may serve as a convenient cloak. It is so very easy to hoodwink a gullible public; and of course we all know that fair open competition is encouraged, rather than otherwise; as for example, the keen way in which the P. and O. compete against the B. I. for the coasting traffic and the latter "chip in" for the Home passenger trade. Let an outside line, or one of the existing lines, try to get a slice of Indian passenger trade, by cheapening rates, and, of course, the "injured innocents" will acquiesce at once.

"The M. M. *have* voluntarily raised their rates." I never said they had not. What I did say was, that in days gone by the P. and O. subsidised the M. M. to withdraw the 15 per cent. rebate granted to British Officers. I recollect well, when the same statement was made before, an important newspaper—not devoid of certain personal interests in the P. and O.—waxed wroth at the imputation; but, unfortunately, an Agent of the M. M. had given the case away in writing. That letter was written to me.

I presume a first-class passage to Marseilles, or Brindisi, is now Rs. 772. Will your correspondent kindly inform us how he makes that equivalent to £48? I was under the impression that the sterling value was £52-16. Now the passage, Bombay to Marseilles, is 14days and to Brindisi, approximately, 12 days; therefore, to the former, the daily rate is rather under £4, to the latter, rather over it. Precisely what I said in my original letter. Further, a passage from Colombo to Marseilles, or Brindisi, per mail steamer P. and O. first-class, varies between Rs. 600 and Rs. 720 or, plus 10 per cent, Rs 660 and Rs. 772, *i. e.* £44 to £52-16. Colombo, if I mistake not, is some 600 to 700 miles further from Aden than Bombay. If I tranship at Aden on to one of these ships I pay the maximum fare of a Ceylon passenger, never the lower rate. In other words, if Bombay was treated by the P. and O. in the same way as Colombo I should be able to get a first-class passage to Marseilles for £ 38-10 instead of £52-16, even with the 10 per cent increase. Will your correspondent kindly say why this discrepancy should exist? If he won't, I will tell him why: it is because an agreement, or a ring, or a combine or an understanding, or whatever else you like to call it, exists with regard to Bombay and is not feasible at Colombo, at any rate, to so great an extent. With such good steamers as those of the Bibby Line, which is not in the Ring, charging only Rs. 550, the P. and O. has to think twice before making fares too extortionate. I don't know what the present Sydney to Marseilles fare may be but I do know that a few years ago it was only some £5 more than to Bombay. Sydney is practically double the distance of Bombay, from Marseilles; so that, if as your correspondent says the fare is £71, we may safely assume that the P. and O. does not carry passengers at a loss, and consequently, we should be charged from Bombay £35-10, not £52-16. Calculated from Brindisi the charge is still more iniquitous.

I never said a single word about the Anglo-German tariff war; what I did say was, that some years ago the P. and O. carried Belgian iron to Bombay at some 9s. a ton less freight than English iron, and I say so again.

I can't see how the publication of my name would affect a challenge to specify a certain newspaper. Whether I published it or no, I would certainly not inform your correspondent what newspaper it was. It may be "obviously untrue," as he courteously puts it. All I can say is, that I read the Editor's letter which detailed the threats. Your correspondent's reply to my seventh indictment is a bit of special pleading on a par with a good many more of his assertions. I characterised the P. and O. as niggardly and mean and I gave two examples, *viz*: the charge for fares and for bicycles, "even although packed and the passenger was within his allowance": he ignores the first—perhaps he admits the meanness—and says of the second:—"if every passenger took on board a bicycle there would be little room left for cargo I fear." Brilliant reasoning is it not? Perhaps he will say why, if a passenger is allowed x cubic feet for luggage, a difference should be made in charge because, in one case, the said space is occupied by a "packed" bicycle and in another, by a box?

I am occupying too much of your space, but I should like to give just one more peculiarly flagrant example of P. and O. methods, and in this case in connection with return fares. From Bombay to Sydney and back, P. and O., 48 days at sea, the charge is Rs. 780 *i.e.* Rs. 16-4 per day. From Bombay to Brindisi and back, 24 days at sea, the charge is Rs. 1,080 *i.e.* Rs. 45 per day. In face of this can anyone maintain that the P. and O. does not take advantage of the necessities of the Anglo Indian?

Your correspondent rudely accuses me of "bearing false witness," and then by confusing the issue and misrepresentation proceeds to prove his statement. May I be permitted to remark that there is such a thing as omission as well as commission, and if he is one "who claims," as we think rightly, "to be fully cognisant of the facts", then the less he commits himself to advocacy of P. and O. methods, the better for his reputation.

The main issue is—and I repeat it with emphasis—the P. and O. for years back has held us in thrall and, in the true spirit of a "Trust" monopoly, has exploited our necessities and,—gainsay it who may—has ground us down under an iron heel of extortion as merciless as it is unfair.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-TRUST.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enterprising spirit of the well-known firm of Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co., and the confidence of the public in the integrity and business capacity of the firm were mainly instrumental in inducing the people to subscribe for the shares of the Iron and Steel Company even before it was duly registered. The issue of the original prospectus showing, on the least computation, a handsome profit and the smallness of the amount to be paid for each share as also the limited number of Ordinary and Deferred shares, gave a greater stimulus to the intending subscribers and almost the whole capital was taken up within three or four days after the informal issue of the original prospectus. Meanwhile the Managers thought fit to issue a new prospectus, No. 6, with material changes in the body of the original one. In this new prospectus the increase of capital by an increase in the number of Ordinary and Deferred shares and the issue of 1,330 ordinary and 133 deferred shares to the Directors as fully paid up for their services to the Company, affected the distribution of profits materially to individual subscribers and created among them a feeling of disappointment and uneasiness if not of positive alarm. This feeling is being manifested by covert expressions of doubts by several of them as to the legality of this step on the part of the Directors; but leaving aside the question of legality, this extraordinary step of effecting material changes in the body of the prospectus is far from being strictly businesslike.

It may here be contended that the previous issue of the prospectus was private and subject to alteration. But then they ought not to have authorised their brokers to openly receive applications for the capital until the final prospectus was issued and the Company was duly registered. In face of this it is incumbent upon the Directors to allay this feeling of uneasiness among the public on whose goodwill and sympathy depends the future prosperity of the concern.—Yours &c.,

M. H.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE NEW TARIFF.

A Couple of Sensations.

MISSING TOURISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, AUGUST 16.

PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES.

Although the Federal Ministry has made up its mind that it cannot, under present conditions, submit proposals to Parliament in favor of the payment of old-age pensions to the general members of the community, the Treasurer, whether on his own behalf or on that of the Government, is not quite clear, has given his adherence to the agitation in favor of the increase of the salaries of members of the Federal Legislature. At present members receive £400 a year, and Ministers add this sum to the very liberal provision which the Commonwealth makes for the payment for their administrative services. For a long time there has been a complaint that the salaries paid Federal legislators have been too small, and no doubt those politicians who live outside of Victoria have very good reason for considering that they are not fairly treated. Senators and Representatives who live in Victoria and have no need to leave their homes in order to do the work of their State in the Federal Legislature are much better off than members of any of the State Parliaments in the Commonwealth. Legislators living in South Australia, for instance, are, however, worse off than their brethren who sit in our own Houses, for they not only have to keep two establishments, one in Adelaide and one in Melbourne, but they have to make long train journeys every week in order to reach the scene of their political duties and to get home again. The residents of Queensland are worse off still, while Western Australia, between which and the Victorian capital there is a sea voyage of at least four days, are even more to be pitied. The proposal apparently is that the present salary of £400 shall be increased to £600 a year. The added expense, if such an advance is agreed to, will exceed £20,000 a year, and this, of course, will have to be paid by the different States in proportion to their population. South Australian members will gain a little by this arrangement. Roughly speaking, we have to provide a tenth of the expenditure of the commonwealth on new services, so that whereas we are to pay about £2,200 a year in additional salaries, the thirteen gentlemen who go from South Australia to the Senate and House of Representatives would receive between them £2,600 extra. That argument, however, is not likely to have very much weight with the general taxpayer. The Parliamentary burdens in Australia are sufficiently heavy already, and if the costs of a central Legislature is to be increased there will be a tendency on the part of the public to seek a reduction in the annual expenditure on the State Parliaments. Evidently the members of the Federal Parliament are themselves enthusiastic advocates of the enhanced salaries, and also of the passage of a Bill which will make them available during the currency of the present Parliament.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

The present Minister of Defence recognises the important bearing that the expansion of the cadet movement has upon the future defence of Australia. His idea and that of the Military Board also is that the movement shall be a live one, and that the lads who enrol themselves in this branch of the service shall be given every opportunity and encouragement to perfect themselves in an elementary knowledge of field work and

in Monaro. I do not understand Mr. Carruthers' position. He states now that he is going to do something. Well, what is he going to do? What place does he favour, and will he make his mind up one way or another?"

Mr. Chapman further remarked that it was not only the New South Wales Parliament which had a say in this matter, as all the States were just as much interested as New South Wales.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND THE NEW TARIFF.

In attempting a comparison of the new tariff (as corrected this week) with the old, the Perth paper says, it would be interesting, if it were possible, to give the figures of last year's imports into this State. Of course, certain details are available: that is to say, in the "Monthly Statistical Abstract," issued from the Statistical Office of this State, the imports and exports are given under various headings, goods of Australian origin being distinguished from those of oversea origin. For the purpose of this article, however, a fuller classification is required in order to institute the comparison desired between the old tariff and the new. For whilst the old tariff—and by this is meant the scale of Customs duties in force up till last Friday week—imposed its duties without discrimination on all oversea goods, the new tariff discriminates between the United Kingdom and every other part of the world outside the Commonwealth, and gives certain amount of what its framers regard as preference to goods originating in Great Britain and Ireland. No official figures have yet been published showing in detail the imports into this State from the United Kingdom last year as distinguished from imports which originated outside the Three Kingdoms. The latest figures so classified are for no later than 1905 and in order to make the comparison desired a number of the totals under various principal Customs headings have been dissected so as to admit of imports of Commonwealth origin those originating in the United Kingdom and those of other British or foreign manufacture or production being given separately. It is not of course pretended to give anything like a full list but what may appear a fairly representative one has been compiled in order that our readers may judge for themselves of the effect of the new tariff upon the Customs duties on such goods. The figures throughout except where calculations have had to be made as to amounts of duties collectable and the statement of the new schedule rates, have been taken from the "Statistical Register" for 1905. In the first table the imports are distinguished according to the three classes of origin. They do not represent the actual imports from the Commonwealth States, from Great Britain and Ireland, or from other places, as imports from any country, it is unnecessary to point out, are not restricted to the produce and manufacture of that country. At the same time, any three groups of figures against any particular class represents the total imports of that class in 1905. In the table, it will be noticed that our Eastern neighbours supplied us more largely than did any other part of the world with boots and shoes, tinned meats, large pickles, flannels, and leather goods; while as regards apparel, blankets, machinery, pianos, furniture, and jewellery they absorbed a fairly large share of the trade. Again it is seen that the United Kingdom exported more largely to us than did the other British or foreign countries of apparel, nose, towels, blankets, boots and shoes, carpets, cosies, cushions and the like, curtains, fancy goods, floorcloths and coverings, gloves, hats and caps, matches, pickles, cotton and linen piece-goods (nearly the whole), silks and velvets, woollens, electrical material and machinery mining machinery, machinery generally, bicycles, leather goods, engines, and jewellery. On the other hand, from other British or from foreign countries we received more of our preserved fish tinned meats, preserved milks, flannelettes, agricultural machinery and implements, pianos, and furniture, than Great Britain sent us; in addition to which all our kerosene and practically all our galvanised iron came from foreign or extra-British countries. The figures so far show that the Commonwealth and the mother country supply most of our clothing and other articles of wear, and soft goods, in a large number of instances the bulk of our foods, and a considerable amount of our machinery, besides other articles.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The principal social events in connection with the present visit of the Governor-General and Lady Northcote to Western Australia was the splendid ball given in honour of their Excellencies by His Excellency the State Governor and Lady Bedford. The ball-room looked beautiful, with perhaps the most effective decorations that have ever graced its spacious walls. Great garlands of deep green foliage, starred with red and pink roses, were festooned and wreathed wherever there was a space that could be enriched by these circlets and half-circlets of colour, and against the white walls, with their crimson hangings and gold monograms, the result was most charming. Amid all the pleasant anticipations, and there were many, regarding the eventful night, the note most constantly struck on all sides was that of sympathy with their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote on the very trying experience they must have had of Australian waters during the past few days and admiration of their courage in facing the voyage at this time of year. After the preliminary dances, the notes of the National Anthem heralded the approach of the Vice-Regal party, and with a sudden and appreciable brilliance fresh light was poured upon the gay scene, and their Excellencies entered the room and made their way, bowing on either side as they proceeded, to the dais. Her Excellency Lady Northcote, in a beautiful white satin gown, richly embroidered, and wearing magnificent emeralds and pearls, and carrying a lovely bouquet, looked most charming. And Lady Bedford's elegant frock of amethyst satin, with lace applique, was completed by her lovely bouquet of white flowers, tied with heliotrope. The evening was most thoroughly enjoyable, and, indeed, there was every element to make it one that will be long remembered.

SENSATION AT SEA.

Fremantle was provided with another sensation when the G. M. S. Seydlitz arrived from Colombo. The commander reported passing, when slightly over three days from Colombo, the Archibald Currie liner Fortunatus, abandoned at sea and on fire, in the Indian Ocean. The exact position of the derelict liner was latitude 5 28 south, longitude 90·35 east and her nearest point of land was Dondra Head, Ceylon, distant 1,012 miles. There was no sign of life on board, and the crew and passengers had evidently escaped in ship's life-boats, as the condition of the davits, tackle, and the companion ladder indicated. What has become of them is mere conjecture. Had they been picked up by a mail steamer, bound to Colombo, word would have been received before now of their safe arrival. It is possible that they may have been picked up by one of the steamers of the Royal Netherland's Mail Co., which do not call at Colombo, to and from Batavia; by one of the vessels engaged in the Calcutta-South African service or by a steamer or sailing ship bound either to or from Rangoon. Those on board evidently abandoned the ship right in the track of the mail steamers voyaging between Fremantle and Colombo, and almost in the track of vessels from Singapore and Calcutta to South Africa, and those ships which proceed direct from Java ports to Suez, or which, going home from further Eastern ports by way of the Canal use the Straits of Sunda. As to the ill-fated vessel, all that is known up to the present is that she left Calcutta with a general Indian cargo on July 16, for Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, and was at Colombo ten days later, where she presumably embarked a consignment of tea for the Australian market. The fact of her not being sighted by the Seydlitz until August 11 leads to the belief that she did not get away from Colombo until early this month, for under normal conditions she should have reached the position in which Commander Dewers located her in about five days at the outside—that is, of course, assuming that she had only been abandoned a few hours before being siguted, as Commander Dewers believes probable.

LUNATIC AMOK IN A TRAIN.

A man named Witherspoon, a resident of Bargo, created a sensation in the southern train near Picton yesterday. He was in a carriage with his father and seven other passengers. When train came to a tunnel Witherspoon fired a pistol, the bullet grazing his father's wrist. He then with a penknife and a packing needle made a furious onslaught on the other occupants of the carriage. Some of them got on to the footboards, and in this way completed the journey to Picton. When that station was reached Witherspoon jumped out on the side fathest from the platform and made off. He was speedily brought to bay, however, and fought desperately to avoid capture. He stabbed Constable Walsh in the arm with a knife, Senior-constable Collis thereupon hit Witherspoon on the head with a step-ladder, inflicting a severe wound. This infuriated Witherspoon, who began to throw bricks at the police. At this stage some railway men came to the assistance of the officers, and Witherspoon, who had apparently become suddenly demented, was overpowered.

A.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

SCARLET TOWN,

BY

ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW,

Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

Big Ben struck the hour. Eleven o'clock. The sun, shining on the golden hands of the great clock, gave them a curious glitter, slow moving bands, marking the time of London's busy day.

Underneath Big Ben, London heaved and moved—living London—for the wide length of Parliament Street was alive with humanity. Workers and masters rubbed shoulders with each other, the rich gazed critically at the poor, the poor peered enviously at the rich.

Jenny, the work girl, trod her sharp determined way; honest, self reliant little Jenny, dear brown sparrow of the city.

My lady leaned back in her victoria and drew her fur stole closer round her shoulders; a beggar woman selling matches—a blue-nosed, trembling-lipped creature—has suddenly made her feel cold.

The man in the street glanced up at my lady, wondered at her pale loveliness, her costly exotic beauty, then ran up against a bustling handsome middle-class girl who banished the other from his thoughts.

Flower-girls plied their trade. They made the air sweet with the wood scent of violets, and re-do'ent with mimosa. Cheery brisk girls—shaking long gold ear-rings, and wearing warm shawls round their full ripe bosoms, for the March wind was cold. No one grudged them their share of the London pavement—they played Flora to the multitude.

Long limp-backed young clerks—men who needed the brown of the sun and were pitiful with their pale faces—passed and repassed. Underfed machines, men who married at thirty, and buttoned a frock coat over an empty stomach more times than they dared to count.

Your gentlemen of leisure—your big city men—Devises of the Horse Guards—the neat smiling boy from the War Office—the county member—they had all their places in the stream.

Roger Enderby strolling leisurely along, suddenly thought what a strange and wonderful place London is. He was a man who knew the city well, the curious and uncanny fascination she possesses, her brutal disregard of human life, her barbaric voluptuousness, anon her sordid tragedy. He was a young man and one not generally given to contemplation, but to-day the reality of things was coming home to Sir Roger Enderby, he was beginning to realise and appreciate life, and a woman had done this for him—a woman. He was very tall and fair, and held himself well: voice and manner alike proclaimed his breeding. Had Roger Enderby been dressed in rags instead of being immaculately turned out, he would still have looked a gentleman: there was a curious distinction about him, a peculiar and high-bred charm inherited from cavalier ancestors.

He had a pleasant smile, though there was a touch of weakness about the mouth; he looked like a man who could be easily led. His grey blue eyes were clear and stainless. Dogs and children trusted Roger Enderby—dogs and children who are the best judges of human character.

"Hullo, Enderby, what jolly luck to run across you like this! I wanted to hear the last account of Saucy Sue. Going strong, eh?"

Roger Enderby started a little at the interruption of Mortimer Alwyn's sharp penetrating voice. Everybody in London knew Mortimer Alwin. He was an intensely clever and intensely disagreeable young man. He lived on sharp speeches at the expenses of his neighbours' morals, and wrote books, in which he lampooned his best friends. He was deadly pale and had dark eyes and jet black hair. Roger cordially disliked the man, but knew better than to offend him: besides, it was not Sir Roger's way to be disagreeable to anyone; he was the soul of good nature.

"Saucy Sue is going on all right, I believe, and her trainer is very pleased with her." He smiled a little as he spoke, thinking of the brown filly who was to do so much for him.

"Is she going to pull off the Oaks, old man? Mortimer Alwyn spoke with some interest; he was not a betting man, but tried to get hold of a good thing when he could, either on the turf or on the Stock Exchange.

"I can't say," returned Roger Enderby shortly. "You can never depend on a filly," he added with a slight sigh, "they are likely women—uncertain—very uncertain."

"Still you have every hope, eh?" Mortimer Alwyn extended his cigarette case as he spoke; it was a handsome gold case and had been given him by a woman, his name scrolled across it in small brilliants.

Roger Enderby shook his head.

"I say, they are stopping the traffic," he exclaimed, as though anxious to change the subject. "What's up, do you know, Alwyn?"

"The King is coming," returned the other, "driving down to attend some hospital function, I believe. I say, what a crowd is flocking up. Wonderful thing—a London crowd!"

Roger Enderby nodded, then both young men turned to watch the masterly manner in which the police cleared the road of traffic and controlled the living waves which lined the streets.

Rich and poor, young and old, they stood packed together shoulder to shoulder, waiting for the coming of Edward, the humanitarian. Roger Enderby was extremely interested in the conversation of an undersized artisan who stood by his side and who was talking rapidly and excitedly to a mate.

"There ain't nothing about the Royal Family, I tells yer, as I does'nt know," he shrilled out in a high cockney voice, "an' I tells yer what, 'Arry, they does us the nation, credit."

The man spoke with much enthusiasm, brandishing his bag of tools: then he turned and his sharp eyes scrutinised Roger Enderby curiously.

"If them above us was like the King," the mechanic continued, "and had half His Majesty's consideration for the poor, there wouldn't be the misery there is now. It is the squanderers, they who have never done a day's honest work in their lives, who are responsible for the misery of the poor. It ain't the King, God bless 'im."

As Roger Enderby listened to the man his forhead knit up into a frown, and he reflected that he might well be called a squanderer. Money ran through his fingers like water, his extravagance was proverbial. All at once he felt himself sharply nudged by Mortimer Alwyn.

"Look, look across the road," the white-faced man exclaimed sharply, "do you see the girl standing up beside the tall Salvation lass, some wretched underpaid factory girl, I should fancy—but what a likeness to Ruth Lovatt, the incredibly wealthy Ruth Lovatt!"

Roger Enderby flushed to his forehead, then craned his head the better to see across the road, and when he perceived the girl his friend pointed out he stared at her in deep astonishment.

She was tall and slight and had the pale Madonna face and the exquisite blue eyes which had made Ruth Lovatt the rage of London. The likeness to the wealthy heiress was marvellous, almost incredible, in fact Roger Enderby could have sworn it was the girl herself had it been possible to imagine the petted heiress, on whom the winds of heaven were not suffered to blow roughly, standing by the side of a thin and gaunt Salvation lass bearing herself like a daughter of the people.

"It's a marvellous likeness," he muttered under his breath, "another case of a double."

"It's a most extraordinary likeness," replied Mortimer Alwyn, screwing up his black eyes and staring hard at the girl, who, as if aware of the curious looks beatowed upon her, moved back behind her companion. She seemed anxious to screen herself from observation.

At the same time a policeman held up his hand. The signal was repeated all down the line. A second later a mounted policeman rode up at full gallop. A deep thrill of excitement ran through the crowd. Men drew in their breath sharply, women began to fumble for their handkerchiefs, from afar could be heard the loud boom of cheers, the splendid roar of the crowd.

The King's carriage came in sight, the horses trotting along at a brisk pace. The sun flashed on the glittering appointments of the escort. A loud burst of cheering went up, children were held high to see the King, women pushed their way to the front, the police stood up bland and complacent, small street urchins yelled themselves hoarse.

Roger Enderby raised his hat as the King's carriage passed. He had been spoken to by His Majesty at Sandown only a few days ago; the King had been enquiring about Saucy Sue. But King Edward's bow and smile were not for Roger Enderby to-day; his kindly glance swept by the patrician to rest on the working man.

"Gawd, he smiled on me, mate, did yer see, the King smiled straight at me." The plumber with his bag of tools could hardly contain his enthusiasm or his cry. "Took off his hat and smiled at me, man to man. Lor' if there was more like 'im."

The workman brushed his way past Roger Enderby as he spoke, Roger who belonged to the class he hated and despised, but the young baronet took no head of the toiler. He was trying to obtain another glimpse of the girl who so curiously resembled the gentle and lovely Ruth Lovatt—Ruth whom he knew he loved—but the drifting crowd had hidden her from his sight. She was lost in London's wave.

"I wish I could have got closer to that girl," he muttered half under his breath, then he started, for he had no wish that Mortimer Alwyn should overhear his words and draw his own conclusions. Luckily for the young man the latter's attention had been attracted by a passing hansom. An excessively plain and fair-haired little man was seated in the cab, unmistakeably a jockey.

"There goes Ted Carnell," exclaimed Mortimer turning to Sir Roger. "Your little jockey must be getting on to dash about in hansoms. He is going to ride Saucy Sue for the Oaks, I suppose? Let's hope you'll pull off that race and get a bit of your own back, eh?" Mortimer returned discreetly to the subject that interested him. He knew, as everybody else did, that Roger had built a great many hopes upon winning the Oaks, also what an unlucky racing year the young man had had.

"Yes I'm trusting to Saucy Sue," answered Roger, shortly. "If she fails me—" he paused, and did not finish the sentence.

"She's a filly," smiled Mortimer, "and therefore not to be relied upon. You said so yourself. Mares and women are both alike in that respect—uncertain and capricious—I'd trust neither myself."

Sir Roger Enderby made no answer. He was thinking of a woman whom he trusted with a fine confidence, a woman who had promised to help him win back the money he had lost. Surely Mortimer Alwyn was wrong to hold the sex in such light estimation? Roger himself believed in women in their kindness and in their honour—and he respected them from milkmaid to Queen.

Mortimer Alwyn peered into his companion's face, and laughed his own peculiar cackle.

"Women and horses—they both play tricks with men," he said slyly.

"We men play tricks with them," retorted Roger with flushed cheeks," that's more the truth, I think. As to women and horses, I believe in both, I trust both."

CHAPTER II.

The women were laughing as they trooped up to the drawing-room of Colonel Lovatt's large house in Bryanston Square, delicate tinkles of delicious laughter laughter in itself a revelation of the topic under discussion, but Ruth Lovatt did not laugh as she followed her stepmother's guests up the wide staircase and into the blue and white drawing-room.

She had the face of a Madonna, and she had a heart of gold. Few people had ever seen Ruth Lovatt in a passion or heard her say a single unkind word. She had been reared in the midst of luxury from the day of her birth, and was the adored only child of an over-indulgent father; but Ruth's character had not suffered, for no one could look at the girl without realising that she was one of those who keep themselves unspotted from the world.

She was blushing now, blushing painfully and hotly over a risky story the other women had been laughing over, and as she stood up in her simple white gown with her pure almost saintly face, she afforded a strong contrast to the society butterflies around her.

"We have quite shocked Ruth," laughed Lady Molly Charteris, a pretty red-haired blonde who affected Renaissance toilettes and had adopted an early Italian pose. She seated herself by the side of Lady Althea Lovatt as she spoke—Lady Althea, who was Colonel Lovatt's second wife, and who had married the snobbish and wealthy owner of the Mile End Paper Mills because of his riches.

She was a slight thin woman, thirty by candle light, a woman who dressed with exquisite taste and judgment but whose face looked peevish and discontented, a woman whose early love story had gone wrong.

"Ruth should realise that this world is not a nunnery," replied Lady Althea coldly. She spread out her soft crepe-de-chine skirts as she spoke and looked complacently at her little foot. She was vain of her feet and with some justice. The other women went on talking and laughing, sorting themselves out into groups, but Ruth Lovatt made her quiet way into a small cardroom leading out of the big blue drawing-room, more to be alone with her own thoughts for the moment than to see that all was in readiness for the bridge-players, for Lady Althea's dinner parties always ended in bridge. But Ruth Lovatt was not allowed to be left long in solitude, the solitude for which her soul craved, for a woman lifted the heavy velvet curtain that divided the card-room from the drawing-room and moved slowly forward towards the young girl.

Vanna Neal was a woman who never failed to make a distinct impression upon people, and she had acquired the reputation of a beauty without being strictly beautiful. She was about thirty, and was reputed to have been for some years a widow. Her husband, a South American, was said to have died abroad, leaving her an immense fortune which she had added to largely by successful speculation. Vanna was slim and dark and possessed a dead white skin and slender hands—hands which Velasquez would have loved to paint. She nearly always wore black and to night had on a gown of black velvet, cut very low as though to show off her beautiful neck and arms. Looped about the corsage of the bodice was a string of pearls—pearls worth a king's ransom. She spoke very slowly and her voice had a strange and oddly fascinating drawl. Women were a little afraid of Vanna Neal, she seemed so different from the rest of her sex, taking little interest in the small things of life and the usual feminine foibles and occupations. Vanna gambled in large sums on the Stock Exchange and was wonderfully lucky or wonderfully clever. Lately she had been strangely attracted by the turf.

She had many admirers, but Vanna Neal was absolutely indifferent to the men who laid their names and fortunes at her feet. She had certainly one great friendship—with Sir Roger Enderby. Gossip bad it that the young man had wanted to marry the beautiful widow in the past, but that she had preferred to encourage a platanic affection. Certainly, the two were always together, and Sir Rodger induced Mrs. Neal to share his affection for the turf; but now the story went that he was transferring his allegiance to innocent Ruth Lovatt, the debutante of a season, and that Mrs. Neal was watching the course of events with bent brows. Society prepared to watch too.

"Do you feell tired, Ruth?" Vanna Neal asked slowly, addressing the young girl who was as fair as she herself was dark, and whose white dress contrasted so vividly with her own heavy draperies. "I thought you looked rather pale during dinner," she continued, quietly, "but perhaps it was only my fancy."

Ruth Lovatt raised her clear blue eyes. Not communicative as a rule, she felt disposed to confide in Vanna Neal all the more, perhaps, because the dark-haired woman was generally so reticent herself. Also she had other reasons.

"I don't feel tired," she answered, "but I feel very, very unhappy Mrs. Neal. I have been trying all this afternoon to induce my father to take a personal interest in the employees of his factory—to go amongst them—but he won't. He seems to hate even to acknowledge the business out of which we make our money, and to disown all responsibilities over the factory hands." Ruth sighed as she spoke. She looked very pale and pensive.

A slight and inscrutable smile flitted across Mrs. Neal's face. She knew Philip Lovatt's snobbish dislike to avowing himself a manufacturer, and how the volunteer-colonel tried to persuade society that his income was derived from landed estates. Colonel Lovatt was a well-preserved man of fifty, who had recently married a woman of title, in order to get into the smarth set before his adored daughter came out; and Vanna Neal reflected that it seemed like a Nemesis on the man that Ruth should have developed philanthropic tastes, for Philip Lovatt was unnecessarily brutal in his dealings with the poor. He professed the greatest dislike to the workingman, and talked of respectable artisans as though they were vermin and below contempt. The only redeeming point in Philip Lovatt's ignoble and bumptious character was his love for Ruth; but his affection for the girl was not strong enough to make him yield to her intense desire that he should do something for his factory people beyond paying them their mere hire. Ruth longed for her father to go down and mix with his employees and understand something of the grim tragedy of their lives, longed and entreated in vain.

"I shouldn't worry myself, Ruth," remarked Vanna softly, furling and unfurling her large black ostrich feather fan. "You will never get Colonel Lovatt to descend into East London. He told me once, I remember, that he would be glad if the poorer parts of the city could be stamped out by a great fire—charged to ashes—and only our London left."

Ruth shivered with restrained passion.

"Don't tell me such things," she murmured in low tones. "don't make me feel ashamed of my father, Mrs. Neal. Has he forgotten that East London pays for this house, the food we eat, the very clothes we wear, the costly jewels I have to hang round my neck? She touched a glittering pendant at her throat as she spoke, but it was as if the diamonds scorched her flesh.

Vanna Neal sank down on a low sofa and contemplated Ruth with dark, half-closed eyes. There was something very strange and curious in her expression.

"Tell" me, "Ruth," she said quietly, "why do you take so much interest in the wretched poor people your father detests so heartily? You are young and pretty and this is your first season. Why don't you occupy yourself with social amusements as other girls do? Who of all your friends, bothers her head about the submerged tenth? They simply don't exist for us."

Ruth Lovatt glanced steadily at the pale, cold woman leaning back against the blue brocade sofa, and her face appeared very luminous as she answered in tones of deep feeling:

"Ah, Mrs. Neal, I don't blame my friends because they don't know. They have not seen what I have seen—they view London as a city of laughter and pleasure. They have no idea that only a few streets divide them from hell itself. Don't think I am speaking too strongly," the girl went on, quickly "for indeed I am not. I have seen women working themselves and their little children to death to make match-boxes at sixpence gross. I've watched old men and women shivering over fireless grates. I've heard stories which make my blood run cold. Ruth checked herself abruptly, and a faint flush of colour tinged her delicate cheeks, for Sir Roger Enderby had just pulled back the portiere curtains and stood on the threshold of the card-room.

He glanced at Ruth, and anyone versed human physiognomy would have known that the young man loved the girls; also that she was wonderfully precious in his sight—someone to be revered as well as adored. Ruth for her part lowered her soft eyes and looked shy and embarrassed, but Vanna Neal stared straight at Sir Roger. Her breast heaved passionately, and her eyes had a strange, glitter in their dark depths.

"How soon you have come upstairs," Mrs. Neal observed in slow tones. "Ruth and I counted on another five minutes together. Well, I suppose bridge will be the order of the evening as usual." She rose with her soft indolent grace, but a close observer might have noticed how her red lips twitched; her mouth was like a vivid scarlet flower, and afforded a strange contrast to her white face.

Roger Enderby shook his head. "Bridge will be off for a quarter of an hour," he explained, "for they want you to make music in the other rooms, Mrs. Neal. I was sent here to fetch you. Lady Althea wants to hear you sing the little song you delighted everyone with at the Duchess of Churton's last night—the Russian song."

"I hate singing after dinner," Vanna Neal spoke with slow emphasis, then she trailed herself and her long black velvet robe into the drawing-room.

Ruth made a movement as if to follow her, but Roger Enderby stepped hastily forward.

"Won't you talk to me for a few moments, Miss Lovatt," he said, a shade of anxiety manifesting itself in his voice. "I have been hoping for the chance of a talk with you all the evening."

Ruth gave a slight sigh and seated herself on the sofa which Vanna Neal had just quitted. She could not resist Roger Enderby's request; his caressing voice and his pleading eyes had a fire not to be withatood.

The young man seated himself by Ruth's side and looked attentively at the girl's face, realising its strength as well as its sweetness. He felt himself unworthy of Ruth Lovatt's love, and yet some curious instinct told him that the girl cared for him. Sir Roger felt that the moment had come to put this instinct of his to the test.

"How long have we known each other, you and I, Miss Lovatt?" he asked softly. "Only a bare three months isn't it? just three short months?"

"Yes, just three months," assented Ruth shyly.

She thought to herself as he spoke how sweet those three months, had been and what a difference the coming of Roger Enderby had made in her life; then the girl wondered wistfully and doubtfully if she was to take so much pleasure in Sir Roger's society; she had heard his name so often coupled with Vanna Neal's lately and she knew that the two went about everywhere together. Vanna had been abroad when Ruth had first met Sir Roger, and the girl had begun to care for him before she had known of the existence of the other woman.

"I wonder what you think of me really," began Roger Enderby. He spoke slowly, almost nervously. "I have made rather a fool of myself in the past, I am afraid, wasted my best chances, for here I am at thirty, a man who has done little but spend money and got precious little return for the expenditure; for I am heavily in debt and I may even have to sell my own home; I am what the world would call a prodigal." Roger Enderby's handsome face wore a grave expression as he made his reckless confession, but he was determined that Ruth should realise the sort of man he was.

"Why are you telling me all this? asked Ruth, after a long pause. She spoke slowly, but a faint flush stole over her cheeks and she fixed her blue eyes full on Roger Enderby.

"Why am I telling you?" answered the young man huskily. "Because I want you to help me to better things, Ruth. I want to ask something of you in the future, something I will not" I dare not, ask of you now, for it lies on the cards, he went on speaking rapidly and with much animation, "that I may be a rich man in a few weeks' time instead of a broken-down prodigal. It all rests on a turn of fortune's wheel." He paused, then stretched out his hand, and clasped Ruth Lovatt's cold fingers. "If my luck turns up trumps," he said quietly, "and the spendthrift evolves into a rich man, I intend to turn over a new page, to do some good in my generation, but I shall want a woman to help me. Will you be that woman, dear Ruth? I won't tell you now that I love you. I will say nothing more, but it's hard, it's very hard, Ruth." He dropped the girl's hand as he spoke and moved hastily from her side, striving hard to control his emotion, battling finely against himself.

Ruth gazed at him with shining eyes; then she held out her hand.

"Will you tell me one thing?" she asked simply "Is it true that you were ever in love with Vanna Neal, or am I the one woman in your life?" She spoke with a touch of delicious confusion; her voice was adorably sweet.

(To be continued.)

Some months ago attention was directed to the fact that whilst British settlers in the New Hebrides were debarred from importing spirits and arms, the French settlers continued to import these articles. The Department of External Affairs made inquiries into these statements, and found them to be correct, and representations were made on the subject to the Imperial authorities. That the practice still continues was shown last month by the representative in the islands of Messrs. Burns, Philp and Co. It was alleged by this gentleman that French vessels leave Sydney for the New Hebrides loaded with these articles. A small vessel was stated to have left a few weeks ago with a cargo of this description, and to have returned loaded up to the brim with copra, whilst Australian-owned steamers could not get cargo. "No gin, no copra," is stated to be the rule in the islands, and as French merchants supply the liquor wanted they do the trade. Mr. Chapman referred yesterday to these complaints. He said that in order to check this traffic he has decided that exporters of spirit, arms, ammunition, and explosives shall, if necessary, make a statutory declaration as to the place of ultimate destination of these goods, and that the orders shall be open for inspection.

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SPORTING NEWS.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Gymkhana Win Silver Medals.

That the Scots B. team would win the gold medals has been a certainty since the League began, but interest has centred on who would win the silver ones. As a consequence, the game yesterday was about the most important in the League. It was between the Bombay Gymkhana and Telegraph and the success of the former meant their placing second in the League. Had they even drawn, it is more than probable the Scots A would have secured the coveted medals, as, to do so, they had only to beat the Rovers.

Supporters of the Gymkhana turned out in force to encourage the team, who won a great game, and have to be warmly congratulated on their success. They have played hand for it throughout the season and fully deserve their success. It is highly satisfactory to see a civilian team finishing second and it points to their keenness and good training. They were at a great disavantage, being without Kennedy at centre, and had to mainly rely upon the left wing, Caroll and Ross. Carroll in particular played splendidly and was unfortunate in being injured in the last minutes of the game. The Telegraph were without Holman, and the forward line was a bit weak, but both back divisions played excellently.

Owing to both teams being photographed, the game did not begin till six o'clock, the Gymkhana facing Band Stand with no wind to spoil the game. The Telegraph were first dangerous, Green sending high across from the right, but Cowper's shot was a soft one. With the ball changing ends Carroll centered finely but Rollo sent over, followed by the ball again going to the other end where Cowper narrowly missed rushing it in. The corner was cleared and Bussey putting in good work Carroll again got away, but Sharp shot wide. Following this, Ross had a clear goal but his shot was a bad one to the right and Sharp's was a very soft one. A foul by Rollo saw the Telegraph up but driven back Ross was almost in goal when Edie met him and saved. Cowper next got clear away but when well within the penalty area Ward barged him off the ball. Edwards was penalised for a foul throw as also Bussey, and Hall for lying on the ball, but nothing happened and half time arrived with no score.

The second half was the same sort of thing, fast up and down play and very even till the first half of this moiety was over, when the Gymkhana came up strong to the attack. Carroll centered excellently time after time and Ross had a glorious chance, but being too slow in steadying the ball he was robbed by Nicolas. For ten minutes they pressed hard, but Edwards in particular was doing excellent work in clearing time and again.

Eventually he cleared well up the field on the right where Green got away and was dangerous but, soon after, the Gymkhana were down again through Carroll who put in a grand, angular shot which was capitally saved. Eventually he gave to Ross who took a long shot which Edie muffed. The ball went across goal and, Hargreaves being up, scored easily.

After this the Telegraph made a game effort mainly through Green, and the left wing should have scored but Rollo chipped in just in time. The whistle soon followed leaving the Gymkhana winners of a great game.

Bombay Gymkhana	1 Goal
Government Telegraph	Nil

To-day the Scots A play the Rovers on the Cooperage.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Civil Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The annual two-day cricket fixture between the Poona Gymkhana and the Civil Service which is looked forward to with considerable interest here was commenced to-day on the Gymkhana ground under very favourable auspices. The weather was all that could be desired and the ground was perfect. The Gymkhana won the toss and batted first scoring not less than 272; the Civil Service then went in and notched 135 for 5 wickets when time was called. The game will be resumed to-morrow. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Mr Lucas, st Curtis, b Campbell	11
Major Field, c Meade, b Campbell	24
Mr Ling, l-b-w Elliott	2
Mr Tillard, c Macgregor, b Campbell	83
Mr Armytage, c Elliott, b Campbell	4
Mr Hamilton, b Kirk	34
Mr Lowman, b Kirk	2
Mr Lessiy, b Campbell	17
Mr Francis, c Kirk, b Campbell	44
Mr Wickham, not out	39
Extras	21
Total	272

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr Arthur, run out	0
Mr Elliott, c Phillips, b Ling	3
Mr Campbell, b Lesly	25
Mr Graham, c and b Field	0
Mr Meade, b Tillard	26
Mr Curtis, not out	32
Mr Kirk, not out	22
Mr Orr, Mr Macgregor, Mr Rogers, Mr Green — To bat	
Extras	21
Total	135

CRICKET.

Parsi-Presidency Match at Poona.

The following gentlemen will represent the Parsees against the Presidency XI. at Poona on the 12th, 13th and 14th instant:—

Dr. Pavri (Captain),
Mr. K. M. Mistry.
Mr. K. B. Mistry.
Mr. Homi Mulla.
Mr. J. S. Warden.
Mr. M. B. Vatcha.
Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.
Mr. Sapal Chothia
Mr D. C. Daruwalla.
Mr. Darab Kapadia.
Mr. Jimi Mody.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

PLAYED ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST AUGUST, 1907.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points
G I P R Offices C C	7	5	1	1	0	23
Customs C. C.	7	5	2	0	0	21
Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co's C.C.	7	5	2	0	0	21
Govt. Telegraph Dept C. C.	7	5	2	0	0	21
P W Department C C	7	4	3	0	0	14
R I M Dockyard C C	7	3	4	0	0	7
Bombay Improvement Trust C C	7	0	6	1	0	12
Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C.	7	0	7	0	0	14

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Bangalore vs. Madras Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 2.

Bangalore sportingly sent a Rugby Football team to try conclusions with the Madras Gymkhana. The match came off on Saturday. The team of visitors were provided with four substitutes locally. Unfortunately, Lecky, one of the Madras forwards, had a bad fall early in the game and fractured his shoulder-bone. Soon afterwards Hefferman scored a try for the home team. The kick failed and Steele scored. Another kick also failed. At half-time the home team led two tries to nil. On running, Sargeanty scored a try for the visitors, but the kick went wide. Bellscott then scored third try for Madras, when Becke replied with another try for Bangalore. After a fine run, Dance also scored a try for Madras. None were converted and Madras won an excellent game by 12 points to 6.

Mr. F. E. L. Worke refereed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without curing the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 93, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The semi-finals in the Junior Polo tournament were played on Friday in splendid weather, before a large number of spectators. The Officers, Royal Engineers, Poona and Kirkee, were At Home on the ground and the Band of the 114th Mahrattas played during the afternoon. Most of the interest was centred in the first match, between the Poona Horse and Royal Engineers, and it fully came up to all expectations. The game was the best seen on the Poona ground for a long time, and was played at a tremendous pace all through; the combination on both sides was excellent, and the result in doubt up to the last minute. The Poona Horse just won by the odd goal in three, as I predicted, owing to a slight superiority in ponies, but there was nothing to choose between the two sides on the run of the play. Both sides missed about the same number of opportunities, and if anything, perhaps, the Sappers were a little less favoured by fortune, as two good shots of Bremner's hit a goal-post, one going behind, and the other staying in play and being saved. The excitement and interest amongst the onlookers, very many of whom were ladies, were intense; the Engineers as the local team were the most popular, but the Poona Horse are all well-known here personally and had many partisans.

As to the actual run of the play, the game was played at such a tremendous pace, and incident followed incident in such quick succession that to give a detailed account of every noteworthy bit of play is impossible. Much of the hitting was extremely good, but hard riding and good marking on both sides accounted for many misses. For the first minute after the game started, both sides seemed to be a little at sea, but they quickly settled down and played first class polo. Each goal was threatened in succession and the Sappers were pressing hard, and seemed almost on the point of scoring when a dangerous foul was given against Bremner for hitting across Hildebrand's pony. Gray took the free-hit from the 50 yards mark and made a beautiful shot, the ball going through the middle of the goal before the other side had time to ride out and meet it. Score 1-0.

In the second chukker, the pace seemed to tell a bit on the Poona Horse who were getting the worst of it. In this chukker, Davie and Hildebrand both had a fall from their ponies slipping while turning, as the ground was hard and slippery. Fortunately no damage was done, except that Hildebrand strained his wrist slightly, which did not affect his subsequent play, and Davie's pony was led off the ground lame. The game continued level all through the third chukker, which ended with the ball being hit behind the Poona Horse line. When the bugle sounded for the next chukker to begin, the Poona Horse were not ready and were coming on to the ground, and the Sappers rightly called on the umpire to throw the ball, in which he did. Finding they had been caught napping, the cavalry tried to get out in time but were not soon enough to prevent Bremner

BY THE WAY.

NEW FELLOWS AT OXFORD.

One of the most interesting elections to Fellowships which have taken place for a long time is that of Mr. Herbert Jennings Rose to a Fellowship at Exeter College. The new Fellow is a Rhodes Scholar, and, of course, the first "Rhodester" to win this distinction. He comes from McGill University, Montreal, where an old Oxford man, Dr. William Peterson, has been Principal for the last ten year's. Mr. Rose matriculated at Balliol, and at the earliest opportunity he entered for the Ireland and Craven Scholarships, coming out at the head of the list. He won a First in Moderations, and has just succeeded in taking a First in Greats. To Mr. Rose also was awarded the Chancellor's Prize for a Latin Essay. On the official prize-list he was described as "Honorary Scholar of Balliol College (Rhodes Scholar)." Another election which has given a good deal of pleasure is that of Mr. R McKinnon Wood to a Fellowship at Balliol. His father, Mr. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P., is a graduate of London and an LL.D. of St. Andrews.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S WIG.

On the nights the Lords were in Committee on the Evicted Tenants Bill. A familiar figure in unfamiliar dress was seen on the front Ministerial bench. This was the Lord Chancellor in cutaway coat, knee-breeches, silk stockings and shoes, but divested of his silk gown and big wig. Lord Loreburn thus made a departure from the custom of his predecessor on the Woolsack, the Earl of Halsbury, who used to sit among his colleagues in the Ministry in wig and gown when the House was in Committee. Lord Loreburn evidently finds the huge wig an uncomfortable head-dress. As he sits on the Woolsack the noble and learned lord is continually shifting it, at one time pulling it low over his forehead, at another pushing it back on his poll, as if to relieve its oppressiveness. No wonder, then, that on close summer nights he should avail himself of the opportunity of leaving it in his robing-room while the Lord Chairman (the Earl of Onslow) presides in Committee.

GROUSE-SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

Now that thousands of sportsmen are busy once more among the grouse, it will be interesting to see if any new shooting records are established. At least one record is pretty sure to remain undisturbed—that made nineteen years ago by Lord Walsingham, who, with four guns and a couple of loaders, brought down 1,070 driven birds in an actual shooting-time of seven hours and a half. This feat, we believe, stands unapproached; although it is probable that Lord de Grey could beat it if he were to set himself the task. An other fine performance was that of Colonel Campbell, of Menzies, who shot in one day 222½ brace of grouse over the dogs; while Lord de Grey is probably the only man living who has accounted for over 50 0000 grouse. About thirteen years ago Mr. Riminton-Wilson's party of nine guns bagged 2,648 grouse, and eight years later, the Mackintosh's party killed 3,372 brace; on the Wemmergill moor a shooting party secured 1,100 brace in a day; and 1,000 brace constituted another day's bag some years ago at Studley Royal.

A PRECURSOR OF DR. ZAMENHOF.

Amid all the well-earned eulogy that is lavished at Cambridge this week on the clever Russian scholar to whom we owe the invention of Esperanto, it may be hoped that the claims of this country to have been early in drawing attention to the value and importance of a common auxiliary language will not be overlooked. As long ago as 1668 Bishop Wilkins, D.D., and Fellow of the Royal Society, himself a great linguist, issued an elaborate and ingenious attempt at a universal language. The book in which his novel method was expounded, "An Essay Towards a Real Character and a Philosophical Language," is a mine of curious speculations and odd information.

THE CURSE OF THE CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

The worthy prelate was deeply concerned to find a remedy for what he terms the "curse of the confusion of tongues," and, like Dr. Zamenhof, he sought to simplify the rules of grammar by omitting all unnecessary inflexions and declensions, and to represent related thoughts by related forms of expression. He claimed that according to his method "the words necessary for communication are not three-thousand, and those so ordered by the help of natural method that they may be more easily learned and remembered than a thousand words oth rwise disposed of," and he computes that, "in point of easiness betwixt this"—his newly invented speech—and Latin, "there is the proportion of one to forty, that is, a man of an ordinary capacity may more easily learn to express himself this way in one month than he can by the Latin in forty months. Could more be claimed for Esperanto?

HARVEST OF BRAMBLES.

The bramble harvest has now become of great importance. This season the crop will be immense. Possibly, it will be the largest on record, thanks to the damp, early summer. At the present time the bushes in the hedgerows are literally smothered with fruits, and all through the four kingdoms the prospects are much above the average. Of late years blackberries have met a ready sale in London and other cities. Large quantities of the fruits are disposed of by West End fruiterers in punnets at fancy prices for dessert purposes and table decoration. During the autumn blackberries often realise more than Channel Island grapes, and retail fruiterers find them good money makers.

PROSPECTS OF RECORD CROPS.

The Kentish blackberry harvest will be remarkable, the bushes in and about the woods in the Canterbury and Tonbridge districts giving promise of unique crops. In the Midlands the output will again be heavy, and in Wales a full yield is predicted. Irish growers have now developed a large industry with blackberries, and they ship the fruit to West of England ports, regularly, through the season. Tons of Irish blackberries are bought by city fruit preservers for turning into jam. Many cargoes of Irish brambles arrive in England, and as the prices realised for same have of late years been good, several cultivators have devoted large areas to bramble-growing for the export trade alone. The popularity of the blackberry is due chiefly to the sugar and free acid which it contains, which render it one of the most appetising and wholesome fruits grown. Sweet acidulated bramble jam, when pure, is a great dainty, and that it is appreciated by the public is evident from the fact that, however large the stock that is provided by commercial jam factors, it is soon exhausted.

A LONDON HOSPITAL SCENE.

A glimpse of the consulting room of a throat and ear surgeon in one of the great London hospitals is like one of H. G. Wells's visions of the future. The surgeon and his white-clad assistants, with electric lamps strapped on their foreheads, the twelve glass tables, each with its seated patient and its burden of gas jets, and electric lights and steaming copper vessels, make a picture as impressive in its way as a mediæval sorcerer's den. But it is all the baldest commonplace to the fidgeting circle of East Enders, possessed neither with apprehension nor wonder, but a faint resentment at being "kep' waitin."

PRYING ON THE KING.

It is to be hoped that the King's enjoyment of his visit to Marienbad will not be marred this year, as has been the case in previous years, by the ill-regulated curiosity of his fellow-visitors. On his Majesty's appearance at the early morning parade, it has been by no means unusual for as many as two-hundred ill-mannered persons to dog his footsteps and even to form a semi-circle round him as he sipped his glass of Kreuzbrunnen water, seated on a wooden bench. "I hope public curiosity regarding my movements will soon diminish," is the utmost protest King Edward has been known to indulge in. There is an amusing side to this curiosity, however, as was exemplified in the case of a very stout country woman who last year walked fourteen miles to Marienbad to catch a glimpse of his Majesty. To make sure of seeing him, she posted four boys in front of his hotel to give her early warning of his approach. After waiting two hours the lads rushed to summon her, but alas! before she got to the hotel the King was no longer visible. Then the vials of her wrath overflowed; and, one by one, she gave her sentinels a sound drubbing to the huge amusement of the onlookers.

ASSISTING NATURE AT NIAGARA.

For the first time, on so stupendous a scale, man has joined forces with Nature to enhance the grandeur of the Falls of Niagara, and fifty immense electric searchlights located below the Falls, each capable of projecting its light a hundred miles, will light up the mighty cascades of roaring water. Attached to each searchlight is a new invention for creating exquisite scintillating colour effects, which will in turn light up every portion of the great Falls, and when flashed in the air the beams of coloured light are expected to be visible on the Canadian side of the Falls, beyond Toronto. This spectacle is intended as compensation for the partial spoliation of Niagara itself by the utilisation of its mighty flow of water for power purposes, and the searchlights themselves are fed with energy previously abstracted from the river above the Falls.

THE DEATH KNELL OF THE AMERICAN FALLS.

American engineers have calculated that before the power companies got to work, 224,000 cubic feet of water passed over the two Falls every second, and, making allowance for the difference of elevation of the sills of the American and Canadian Falls, it is estimated that should the flow be reduced to 180,000 cubic feet per second, the American Falls will become "a weekly thin, white apron of water, and the great cadence lose its glory." As the Canadian companies operating at the Falls are authorised to extract a maximum of 32,000 cubic feet per second, and two American companies about one-half that amount, the American Falls seem doomed. In a recently issued protest against this commercialism the State Geologist of New York said: "Electric searchlights in all the colours of the rainbow dancing over the remaining waters can never compensate us for our loss."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW LINEN HATS.

Cloche hats covered with linen are amongst the latest novelties in the millinery world; they are very quaint and "summery," but I do not find them entirely satisfactory when they accompany linen costumes; one can have too much even of the most desirable of materials, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. Chip hats tightly covered with linen are very popular just now, and they are decidedly effective when the straw is of a darker colour than the linen; for example, a burnt-straw-coloured chip covered with pale biscuit linen and trimmed with white and biscuit wings; or, again, a dark crimson chip covered with pale beige linen and trimmed with pink and red poppies. For afternoon wear, with real "picture" frocks, the hat of the hour is the cloche covered with toile de jouy; otherwise, with a thin material which seems half sateen and half cretonne; this toile de jouy is to be obtained in delightfully artistic colourings, and it is, at any rate, uncommon and original. I have seen a hat of this order carried out in dull wallflower shades—the ground of the material being a strong cream, and the flowers in various shades of pinks, browns, golden yellows, and dark red. This hat had a high crown, which was surrounded with brown foliage, while two large black plumes jutted out at the left side. It was a very striking hat and one which had "Paris" written large all over it. These hats covered with flowered toile are suitable only for afternoon wear and for special occasions; they would look wholly out of place on the sea-front in the mornings and, also, they demand a special genre of costume, something which recalls the old world gowns of our great grandmothers, with trailing laces and large fichus drooping over the shoulders. On the other hand, chip hats covered with linen are exactly the right thing for morning wear, and they look best when trimmed with large white—or black—wings. These hats are generally of moderate size, but as a rule the crowns are high—indeed, the high crown is rapidly coming into universal favour and it has a certain cachet of its own which is very attractive. Never, I think, was there a season in which the amateur milliner had so splendid a chance of distinguishing herself. The very best hats of today are simply large cloche shapes, made of chip or of silk straw, lined with taffetas and trimmed with a mass of flowers round the crown. Just that, and nothing more. The crowns are quite high, and they give good support to the flowers which are carelessly massed against them. A girl who felt obliged to study economy might with ease have half a dozen different trimmings for one hat, the latter being made of best straw it was possible to obtain.

HIGH CROWNS IN FAVOUR.

It is a very simple matter to arrange a mass of flowers on an invisible foundation of net and wire and then to keep it in position on the hat with the aid of a few fancy pins. Large bows of ribbon, with a flat band between, can be arranged in the same manner, and a cloche of burnt straw or of dark-green chip could be made to look like half a dozen different hats with very little trouble. Really, good hand-made straw hats cost something to begin with—fourteen to eighteen shillings is not too much to give for them if the shape be original and the material of the very best; but then such hats last an immense time, and always look thoroughly good.

It is strange to learn on the authority of the Peking correspondent of a China paper that, though the Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has been exerting himself to his utmost to suppress the opium trade in the metropolitan Province of Chihli, since the issue of the Imperial Decree last September the Viceroy has now been impeached by the Chihli officials in the Capital, who complain that the prohibition of opium-smoking is not properly carried out among the officials, either civil or military. Nevertheless, there are now no opium dens, and houses of entertainment are prohibited from keeping opium lamps and pipes for their customers in the foreign and Chinese quarters at Tientsin and other places. But H. E. Yuan has been instructed to pay more attention in carrying out the important order in his Province as a guide for other Provinces in the Empire.

HOMELY CHAT ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Points You Should Note.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the bread-winner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises; and housework abounds with painful knocks, burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex.

Prudent is the man who keeps a box of Zam-buk handy in his desk-drawer, in his tool-chest, or in his pocket. And far-seeing is the housewife who takes care to keep the home constantly supplied with this purr and effective first-aid.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without festering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs which, without Zam-buk, might breed with incredible rapidity and spread pestilence through the tissue. That's why the "grown-ups" like it—why Zum-buk has been officially adopted by ambulance experts, nurses, and public first-aid organisations.

The secret of Zam-buk's clean and painless healing lies in the fact that it imitates Nature's own "healing by first intention." It is composed of pure vegetable saps and juices, so highly refined and so scientifically combined and concentrated, that they sink into every nook and crevice of a wound, as well as through the pores of the skin round about, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation by effective antiseptic and germicidal action.

Then Zam-buk actually helps to knit the flesh together, or to build new cells of healthy skin in the place, acting just as Nature herself would act if the unnatural conditions of modern life didn't prevent her—or if thoughtless people didn't handicap her work by using impure ointments, salves and embrocations made of rancid animal fats and of mineral drugs.

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"Bombay Gazette," 3rd Sept., 1907.

THE TWO SERVICES.

Critics of the policy of the Admiralty in general, and of the Home Fleet in particular, frequently assert that the ships belonging to this command spend an undue proportion of time in harbour, and that the officers and men do not get sufficient sea-going training even in the vessels of the Nore Division which are fully manned. An effective reply to this is supplied by the following details of the time spent at sea by the battleship "Bulwark," flagship of Rear-Admiral S. Finnis, commanding the Nore Division of the Home Fleet. Between February 12th, the date on which the "Bulwark" was completed to full complement, and August 12th she was under way 53 days and 17 nights, was at sea on 24 nights, and on seven nights anchored in the Channel instead of returning to harbour, after carrying out gunnery exercises. In the first six months of her commission the "Bulwark," according to the ship's log, steamed 5,586 miles. These figures conclusively prove that the "Bulwark" has done a creditable amount of sea service since she became the flag ship or Rear-Admiral Finnis, and her performance represents approximately the activity of the other vessels in the Nore Division of Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman's command.

THE TORPEDO SCHOOLS.

The commands of the torpedo schools at Devonport and Sheerness have changed hands simultaneously, Captain Cole Fowler being succeeded in the "Defiance" at Devenport, on Tuesday, by Commander F. L. Field from second in command of the "Vernon," senior tropedo school ship at Portsmouth, and Captain R. Hudleston giving place in the "Actæon" at Sheerness to Commander Mortimer L'E. Silver, who goes to the Medway School from the battleship "Britannia." In future, therefore, unless unforseen circumstances arise, the tenure of command of the "Defiance" and "Actæon" will run concurrently, but in any event these appointments will be for not less than two years instead of three as hitherto. Both the Devonport and Sheerness torpedo schools have greatly increased in importance during the commands which have just expired. The development in tropedo and electrical science emphasises the necessity for adding to the resources of the two school ships, by attaching to them tenders more commensurate in size with the requirements for instructional work than the sloops which formerly served this purpose. At present the second class cruiser "Spartan" is being converted into workshops and lecture rooms for imparting instruction in the use of dynamos, motors, Whitehead torpedoes, and wireless telegraphy, and when completed she will be attached to the "Defiance." Similar provision, although not on quite such a large scale, has been made in connection with the Sheerness torpedo school-ship, and both establishments are now well equipped for the work which devolves upon the scientific branch of the Royal Navy.

SAILORS' PRIVILEGES.

There is just now a renewed effort being made by the petty officers and men of the fleet to induce the Admiralty to consent to the Seamen and Marines wearing plain clothes while on leave, to the same extent as the Army Council has recently allowed the wearig of mufti by the private soldier. The seamen have always been in the habit of putting on plain clothes when ashore, if they chose, and although orders have several times been issued by port admirals of the past to suppress the custom at the Naval ports, the men have in the end managed to evade compliance with these orders. Now, however, "Tommy" has the privilege officially, "Jack" and "Joe" see no reason why official sanction should longer be withheld from them by the powers that be. This, also, is considered to be the first step to be taken in obtaining the restoration of another very desirable old-time privilege, viz., that of being allowed to travel to and from their homes from a Naval port, paying only a single fare for a return railway ticket, even when travelling in plain clothes. This privilege enjoyed for many years came in time to be so much abused, since Week-end journeys to their friends became so general with the men of the Fleet, that the directors of the railway companies had to withdraw the concession to protect the interests of their shareholders, and compel the men to travel in uniform when using privileged tickets. With proper safeguards, however, it is contended these abuses can be entirely suppressed, and the men are seeking the aid of their senior officers and the Admiralty, in approaching the railway companies concerned, with the view of getting their old privilege restored.

NIGHT-FIRING.

The private reports that are coming to hand from ships in the Channel Fleet show that the practical mind of the Commander-in-Chief of this force is leaving no stone unturned in his endeavour to improve the weakest spot in our Naval marksmanship viz., night-firing. I have frequently referred to the urgency of this matter in these notes during the last few months, because the accuracy of night-firing is every whit as important as that of daylight firing. The torpedo menace, in the shape of speedier torpedo boats and destroyers and improved Whitehead torpedoes, is much more dangerous at the moment than it has ever been; the frequency of success by torpedo craft in night attacks is disquieting, to say the least and gunnery; men cannot afford to treat the matter lightly as the safety of the fleet lies in their hands. The results of the night-firing practices that are now taking place so frequently in the Channel, and I have reason to believe, in the Atlantic Fleets, as opportunities offer, are very properly being kept secret but it is only by awakening interest in the matter that ingenuity will be brought into play and a solution of the problem found. It is criminal to go on living in a fool's paradise about such a vital matter as this and it is gratifying to find that the Admirals in charge of our heaviest Fleets are exercising so much zeal and energy in improving our position in this one weak but all-important point of our Naval gunnery.

THE ALDERSSHOT COMMAND.

The long-expected announcement has now been made that Sir John French, Commanding-in-Chief at Aldershot, will succeed the Duke of Connaught as Inspector-General of the Forces, and that Lieut.-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, now commanding the 4th (Quetta) Division of the Army in India, will succeed to the Aldershot Command. Sir John French was appointed to the command in 1901, and during the six years that have elapsed an enormous advance has been made in the training of the army in the new condition of warfare. It fell chiefly to him and to the officers who were associated with him to give practical application to the lessons of South Africa, and more recently he has had not less important duties in applying the teachings of Machuria. Throughout the whole Army, indeed, this good work has gone one; but at Aldershot, the premier and pattern command, it has been most conspicuous, and has excited keen interest in the armies of the Continent. The fame of Sir John French will certainly rank with those of his most eminent predecessors in the command. One of his greatest merits has been that he has regarded military organisation and training in a broad and comprehensive spirit. There has been no particularism of arms, and though he is himself a cavalrymac, all other branches of the Service have prospered under his command, and have advanced equally in training and efficiency.

TRAINING WORK.

The operations of training and inspection are in full swing in all the commands, and space altogether fails us to do any justice to them. At Salisbury Plain the troops under Sir Ian Hamilton are doing excellent work. But all the reports that come from are new testimony to the high efficiency of the forces and the success which has attended the work of the officers. Preparations are now in progress for the larger manœuvres in which the commands are to engage, and we are certainly justified in saying that the present year will be one notable in the annals of the Army for the great success that has attended the manœuvres, operations, and exercises of all branches of the service. Not the least interesting operations have been the cyclist manœuvres on the Yorkshire coast, and Colonel Bewicke Copley, as umpire-in chief, who has had a great deal to do with organising the work, is to be warmly congratulated on the result. Sir Leslie Rundle has given his full support to the efforts that have been made, and has shown the greatest interest in the proceedings, which were directed by Colonel C. F. Leverson, R.E., commander of coast defences, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The cyclists, to the number of 500 men and thirty-two officers, were drawn from many parts of England, and for four days were exercised as a composite battalion, before the two days of continuous operations, which took place under service conditions. A party of raiders consisting of Regulars had landed, and it was the business of the cyclists to prevent them from reaching Hull, which place they proposed to raid. The operations were conducted with great spirit, and Sir Leslie Rundle was lavish in his praise, saying that the cyclists had been extremely well trained, that they left no road unguarded, and that their night marching was a feat of which they might be proud. They covered twenty-five miles over country roads in three hours and ten minutes on a dark and very wet night. Major Gilbertson Smith, 26th Middlesex (Cyclist) V. R. C., was in command, and he certainly showed great skill and handled his men well.

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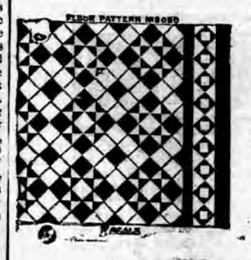

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337. I want Molly and she wants me.
325. It's Part of a P'liceman's Duty.
213. Can't you see I want you to be my Girl?
179. Hallo little Girl, who are you?
180. My Irish Molly O.
158. Rainbow.
175. In the Shade of the old Apple Tree.
155. Teasing.
169. I wouldn't leave my little wooden hut for you.
195. If the World were ruled by Girls.
199. Keep a little cosy Corner in your Heart for me.
205. I've got a feeling for you.
206. Come down from the big Fig Tree.
220. Put a little Bit away for a rainy Day.
117. There's nobody just like you.
103. Blue Bell.
84. In Zanzibar.
51. Choristers' Waltz.
49. If you love her and if she loves you.
355. That's the Reason now I wear a Kilt.
353. We close at 2 on Thursday.
336. Let me sing.
332. Just a little rocking Chair and you.
329. Won't they be glad to see me?
313. Boy Blue.
311. Any old Thing will do.

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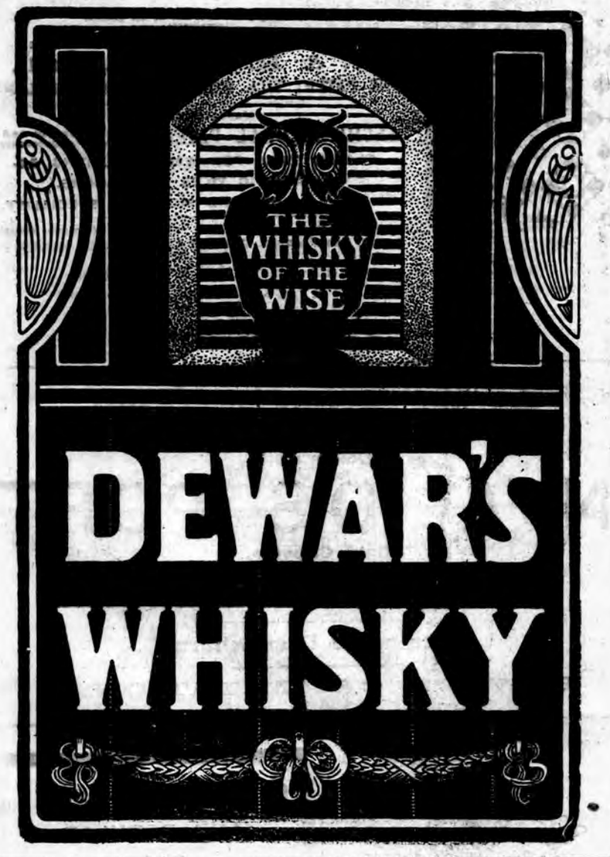

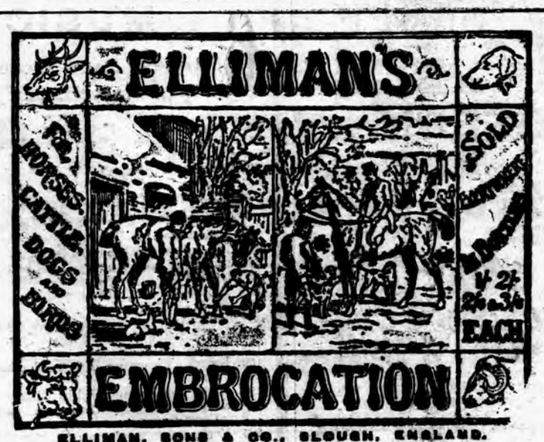

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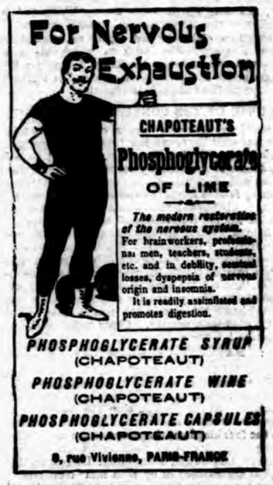
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